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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1870. NO. 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

y W. Petteway, Administra-
Plaintiff, of Peter Am-
se, deceased,
Against
A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan,
brose Barry, Murrill Barry,
toria Barry and Peter B.
rry, Defendants.

Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF
e Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry,
ria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond
mits of this State, and have property in this
, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action
st them, It is ordered that publication be
once a week for six weeks in the Wilming-
OURNAL, a newspaper published in the city
lmington, in this State, notifying the said
rose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry
Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition
is action, and directing them to appear be-
this Court on or before the 25th day of
A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the
will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a
e of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them.
is furthermore ordered that a summons and
of the petition for each of the said Defen-
be sent by mail, directed to their respective
offices.

Witness my hand and official seal,
AL: at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day
April, A. D. 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
il 29 12-w6w*

00 TO $250 *per month guaran-teed. Sure pay.*—
s paid weekly to Agents everywhere, selling
Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes
. Business permanent. For full particu-
address
GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
il 29 12-wsow2m*

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FOR THE CABINET ORGAN:

ntaining Progressive Lessons, Studies and
s; Songs, Duets, Trios and Quartets; Vo-
ries, Interludes, and Recreative pieces for
Parlor and Choir.
work of established popularity. Annual sale
0.

By GEORGE F. ROOT.

ice $2 50. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
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on. CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 711
dway, New York.
y 27 2w

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OU CAN SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY
dealing directly with the

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AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

er Cotton Planters, Lancaster Cotton
anters, Dickson Georgia Steel Sweeps, 7 00
Do. not stocked,..... 5 00
hell & Allen Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
m Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
s No. 6, 10, 11, 50, $2 50 each.
on Gins, all kinds.
on Presses of every make. Address
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.
ril 1 8-3m

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

AVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE
right for the States of North and South
lina for the manufacture and sale of **A.**
lwin's Patent Glass Submerged Dou-
Acting Force Pump, I hereby forewarn,
r the penalty of the law, any person from
nging upon my rights in the same. Intend-
o manufacture and sell the same, I would
leased to confer with parties wanting them.
price will range from $20 to $30, according
e depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells,
wing 30 gallons of water per minute; and
2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons,
e given on application. This pump has no
ion, and the packing will last for fifteen
s in a good well. Directions will accom-
y the pump for putting it up, which can be
e in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at
boro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—
rders addressed to me at either of the places
ed will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,
v 26 42 6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

ING a private instructor for married per-
sons or those about to be married, both
e and female, in everything concerning the
ecogy and relations of our sexual system,
he production and prevention of offspring,
ding all the new discoveries never before
in the English language, by WM. YOUNG,
. This is really a valuable and interesting
. It is written in plain language for the
ral reader, and is illustrated with numerous
ravings. All young married people, or those
emplating marriage, and having the least
diment to married life, should read this
. It discloses secrets that every one should
quainted with; still it is a book that must
cked up and not lie about the house. It will
nt to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Ad-
s, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street,
e Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No
er what may be your disease, before you
e yourself under the care of any of the no-
us QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad-
se in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr
g's Book and read it carefully. It will be
means of saving you many a dollar, your
th, and possibly your life.
. Young can be consulted on any of the
ases described in his publications, at his
e, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Phila-
hia.
t 22 37-1ych

STATE NEWS.

Dr. R. M. Norment is announced as a
didate for State Senator from Robeson.

here is to be a Sabbath School Conven-
in Salisbury on the 8th of June.

arboro is looking up. A Bank and
Works are forthcoming.

n Tuesday, Dowd's mill, in Mecklen-
g county, was consumed by fire, sup-
ed to have been the result of accident.

The M. E. Sunday School, of Raleigh,
oyed a very pleasant pic-nic excursion
Hillsboro,' last Tuesday.

he Hillsboro' Recorder is in raptures
ut the fine crops—particularly of fruit
wheat—now growing in that section.

he Hillsboro' Recorder of the 18th
ant comes to us in full mourning for
death of the venerable editor, and
der of that paper, Dennis Heartt.

he fire companies of Charlotte are to
e a grand Twentieth of May celebra-
. Hons. Z. B. Vance and H. C. Jones
to deliver the addresses.

t a railroad meeting in Charlotte, on
rsday night, 1 Governor, 3 Generals, 6
onels and only 1 Mr. were expected to
ress the meeting.

he annual meeting of the stockholders
the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad
pany will be held at Albemarle,
dy county, N. C., on Thursday, June
1870.

bird about the size of a chicken hawk,
resembling a hawk, yet not a hawk,
recently shot near Charlotte. Know-
ones pronounce it of a species never
n there before.

On Saturday night last, the corn crib of
Joe Matthews, living in Harnett coun-
was burned, together with a large
ntity of corn, by a squad of incendiary
roes.

Hamilton McMillan, Esq., of Wadesboro', formerly of Wilmington, has become associated with Mr. W. S. McDiarmid in the editorial control of the *Robesonian*.

Mr. Jesse Faison died in Wake county, a few days ago, aged over one hundred years. He leaves a large number of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Mr. Turner, of the *Sentinel*, was in Charlotte last Sunday. He says that the people desire to send Gov. Vance to the Legislature and that everybody is in favor of it but the Governor himself.

Mr. A. J. Rutjis, proprietor of the National Hotel, in Raleigh, in a card to the *Sentinel*, disclaims being either a Democrat or a Republican, and states that he cannot be either, so long as he keeps a hotel for a living.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The *Sentinel* tells us that Rev. Mr. Dally, Pastor of the M. E. Church, South, of that city, is holding nightly services at his Church, which will continue throughout the present week, if not longer.

THE N. C. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—From the *Standard* we learn that this company suffered severely by the recent disastrous fire at Henderson, N. C., but we are informed is ready to pay all its legitimate losses. This is another evidence of the stability of this home institution. We trust that it may receive the patronage which it so truly deserves.

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER, the *Standard* tells us, has lately revised and corrected his celebrated history of North Carolina and that another edition is to be forced on the public. We respectfully submit that one is enough. The history is to be brought down to the present time, which fact we look upon as a bad indication.—We are also told that Marshal Carrow has appointed him to take the social statistics of North Carolina, which looks worse.

Under which King, Colonel?

The Tarboro *Southerner* says that on Friday evening last a violent hail storm passed over the upper portion of that county, completely destroying the cotton crop of Mr. J. J. Phillips, and considerably injuring his corn crop. This was about all of the damage that was done.

ANOTHER BIG SHOW COMING.—The *Sentinel* says that Mr. David Ellison, of Surry county, or, rather, Mrs. David, Ellison's wife, has a baby, twelve months old on the 11th inst., which weighs sixty pounds. This will soon be round on exhibition, a rival to the Georgia mule, the Ohio giantess or a Radical swindle.

The negro who, it will be remembered, endeavored to force his way on the N. C. R. R. train a few days since, and who, firing upon and wounding Conductor Wait, was himself wounded in the head by a shot from the baggage master, has since died of the wound.

The *Sentinel* says that Bryan Lunn, Assistant Chief of Police, got up a petition to have George Scales, Chief of Police, and four private policemen, Chick Haywood, Simon Craven, Robert Crossan and Sampson Anderson, dismissed from the service. A partial examination of the affair before Mayor Harrison, on Tuesday, evidenced that the police acted with much prudence and courage,—so much so as to prevent a very serious riot.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—The following discharges in Bankruptcy were made on the 14th inst: Cabarrus—Jacob House. Iredell—Richard W. Miles.—Davie—Arthur Neely. Rowan—T. Scott Wood and J. Martin Jones. Wake—John W. Williams and John Deveraux. Franklin—Thomas Speed, Paul Jenkins and J. R. Bell. Granville—John L. Hunt, Hartwell Height, H. H. Height and Weldon E. Bullock. Warren—John A. Williams, Jr.

JUDGE RUSSELL.—Hon. D. L. Russell, Jr., writes to O. H. Blocker, Esq., of Fayetteville, that he will not be a candidate for Congress. He says:

"Your letter of the 22d of April has just been received; otherwise it would have been answered before this. You state that you are informed that my name is mentioned by many in different parts of the District in connection with a nomination for Congress; and you ask whether this is by my concurrence. I answer most unhesitatingly that I do not desire, in any event, to become a candidate for Congress; nor have I any desire to *be a member* of Congress even if it were established that I could be elected; nothing but a sincere and disinterested belief that my services, in this capacity, were demanded by the public interest, or that I owed it to my friends to accept the nomination or the place, could induce me to do it. I have no idea that any such exigency as this has arisen or can arise."

DOCKERY AND JONES.—The editor of the *Robesonian*, who has been on a visit to Richmond county, thus writes in regard to the respective chances of Dockery and Jones for the Congressional nomination: There was to have been a "big meeting" of the Republicans on Thursday; Dockery was to speak, and the faithful were to have a high old time generally. We learn that the meeting broke up in a row, and that another meeting was called by the bolters, at a future day. It is probable that two sets of delegates will be appointed from that county to attend the Congressional convention in this town on the 8th of June. The meeting last week is said to have been controlled by Colonel Dockery, and Dockery men appointed to the convention. This, however, was not satisfactory to the Long wing of the party, who bolted from the meeting, and announced another county meeting for the appointment of delegates It is now thought that Dockery will probably fail to carry his own county in the convention. Our own judgment is that the votes of the following counties will be cast against Dockery and for Jones in the convention: Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Columbus and Brunswick.

MORE barn burning in Harnett county. On Sunday night the large barn of Mr. J. C. Ballentine was fired and consumed with all its contents, the work of incendiaries. More fruits of the Radical Legislative Address—more invocations of the "gods of turpentine."

Efforts are being made to establish a Presbyterian Church in Wilson.

THERE is to be a large Conservative meeting at Fayetteville on Monday.

AN old lady, Mrs. Betsey Friday, died recently in Gaston county, 98 years of age.

COTTON, in this State, is nearly all planted.

THERE is a fine stand of cotton in Cumberland county. Large quantities of fertilizers were used this season.

THE Perseverance Council, No. 74, F. of T., in Fayetteville, now numbers 93 active members.

CONGRESSMAN HEATON, of Ohio—North Carolina, is again convalescent and has resumed his seat in the House.

Major John W. Dunham has been nominated for the Legislature by the people of Wilson county.

R. G. Pittman, Esq., topographical engineer, is to make a survey and map of Tarboro'.

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., of Goldsboro,' is to lecture shortly, in that place, on Geology and Revelation. Proceeds for the proposed Roman Catholic Church.

THE *Standard* relieves itself by stating that it made a mistake recently, in stating that 10,000 negroes had recently left the State. It should have read 2,000.

A Mrs. Fairfield, of Goldsboro,' recently presented her husband with three children, at one birth. Two have since died, however, and the third is not expected to live. The mother is doing well.

The Radical grogseller, Thiems, of Raleigh, is going back on his friends, with a vengeance. Such as do not pay within 15 days will find their names and accounts published and itemized in the papers.

THE *Messenger* tells us that the Messrs. Cloud & Co., a firm of Northern gentlemen successfully engaged in the Truck business near that town, have shipped nearly 8,700 quarts of strawberries this season. They have nearly fifty acres of ground planted with that delicious fruit.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—Albert B. Williams, who was among the first to inaugurate temperance societies among his race in this State, has been appointed agent for the State to organize Councils of colored men, under the name of "Sons of the Soil."

WILL HE SELL.—The *Sentinel* says: It is stated that Jim Harris, the Radical candidate for Congress, sold out to Dewese last year for $1,500, and that a certain neophyte is anxious to buy him off now a the same price.

Will Jim sell? We will see what we shall see.

STANLY COUNTY.—The Conservatives of Stanly have nominated A. F. Atkins for the Senate, and V. Maurry for the House.

The season at Kittrell's Springs has commenced. Prospects are favorable for a large number of guests this summer.

THE next issue of the Wilson *Plaindealer* will contain a biograpical sketch of Dr. Caldwell, of the University, from the pen of Rev. William Hooper.

Pepper and O'Connor, of Raleigh, have leased, for a term of years, the hotel property known as the Macon House, Morehead City.

COL. L. W. HUMPHREY.—The Goldsboro *Messenger* reccommends Col. L. W. Humphrey as the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress in the Second District. A good recommendation.

WILSON COUNTY.—The Conservative people of Wilson have nominated Maj. J. W. Durham for the House; B. F. Briggs, Sheriff; T. J. Rowe, Register of Deeds, and H. C. Moss, Treasurer.

FROM all sections of the Roanoke country we learn that the stand of cotton being obtained has never been surpassed, though the cold nights with which we are now visited are retarding its growth somewhat.

From the *Standard* we learn that Governor Holden has called a special term of the Superior Court for Edgecombe county on Monday, the 22d day of August next, being the 4th Monday. Judge E. W. Jones will preside.

The commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina will occur on the 8th and 9th of June. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Abbott and Col. John H. Wheeler, historian of North Carolina. The Fayetteville brass band has been engaged for the occasion. Thus the *Standard*.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says:

Simpson, Hill and Willis, charged with the felony of horse stealing, were tried and convicted in our Superior Court, on Wednesday last. His Honor, Judge Thomas, sentenced them to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE Conservatives of Johnston county assembled in force at the court house in Smithfield on the 14th instant. The following nominations were made for the Legislature and unanimously adopted:

For the Senate—L. R. Waddell.

For the House of Representatives—Wm H. Joyner and Jesse Hinnant.

The people there are awake, and will be heard at the ballot box in August.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Some weeks since we stated that Catawba was probably the banner Public School county in the State, having 43 in active operation, but gallant old Wilkes enters her claim with, we must say, a good prospect of success. Since October last there have been opened in Wilkes 80 public schools. Sixty-three of these were for white and seventeen for colored children.

In the town of Washington 102 white pupils and 313 colored pupils are attending the public schools.

We learn from an official source that public schools have been established in Alexander, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Henderson, Iredell, Johnston, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Mitchell, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrell, Watauga, Warren and Wilkes.—*Standard.*

SCRAPS FROM PUNCHINELLO.

Condensed Congress—House—Various Introductions, Duets and Solos—Skunk on Insects—Kelley on Pig—Peter the Great on Patriotism.

The gentle Julian insisted upon proposing his sixteenth or seventeenth amendment. He said that he understood several women intended to vote, and he introduced this to preserve his domestic peace.

Mr. Jenckes for the forty fifth time called up his civil service bill.

Mr. Butler for the thirty-seventh time introduced a bill to annex San Domingo.

Mr. Kelley and Mr. Schenck raved a neat but not new duett, "Give us Tariff or give us Death."

Mr. Logan gave a fine rendering of his base solo, "The Tariff be Hanged."

Mr. Schenck intimated that Mr. Logan was an insect. At first he said he was a pismire, but the Speaker said pismire was not parliamentary, and he modified it to grasshopper.

Mr. Kelley said he took his stand upon American pig iron, for which our fathers fought and bled. Did they never hear of Valley Forge? Our fathers suffered in that forge for the sake of protecting their children in the right to smelt in other forges. He said that the man who could smelt two pigs of iron where one was smelted before was a public benefactor.

Mr. Cox said he could not smelt a pig, but he thought he smelt a rat.

Mr. Jenckes said he thought his civil service bill would tend to diminish stealing.

Mr. Peters said he would oppose it for that very reason. He wished to reward his friends. It was no reward for a man who stood by his country in her hour of peril, to be given an office in which he had to work for a living. What patriot would not be disgusted by the ingratitude of a country which dared to insult his like that? There was nothing in this bill to prevent a man dripping with loyal gore from holding office, if he was honest and intelligent; whereas, one of his, Mr. Peter's, staunchest supporters might be refused an office, if he had the misfortune to be dishonest and dull. The notion of making "capacity and integrity" a qualification for office-holding was unprecedented, and was preposterous. If things went on in this way, even members of Congress would be compelled to do something for their pay. Now he preferred to administer the public service on the good old principle they all had practised, of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

Andrew Johnson—Incidents in the Life of the Ex-President.

The following is an extract from an article in the May number of the XIX Century, from the pen of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina:

President Johnson came to Laurens C. H., South Carolina, in 1827, and remained there two years, working as a journeyman tailor. He came from North Carolina, where he was born, and served his apprenticeship. Whilst working at Laurens he became engaged to a young lady in the neighborhood, and went out one Sunday morning to ask her mother, who was a widow lady, for the hand of her daughter. He told Gov. Orr that he saw by the old lady's manner that she was not favorably disposed toward him. It was late in the evening before he could muster up courage to "pop the question." When he did so, the old lady told him very plainly that her daughter should not marry a tailor, and intimated that she suspected he wanted some of her negroes. The young tailor boy and future President of the United States, was so much mortified at the rebuff he had received, that he determined to quit Laurens, and did so the next day.

How unfortunate for the daughter was the ill-judgment of the mother. Had she given her consent, her daughter might have been the occupant of the White House, mistress of ceremonies and fashion in Washington, receiving and entertaining foreign ministers and their ladies, instead of being as she is, the humble wife of a poor and obscure man. On the other hand, it might have disappointed the high destiny of the tailor boy. Instead of being President of the United States he might be still pursuing his humble vocation. But this is not very likely. A man with President Johnson's natural endowments, intellectually and morally, could hardly pass through life in this American republic, without elevating himself and acquiring honor and distinction.

It is a remarkable and most wonderful fact, that President Johnson never went to school a day in his life! His father, who was a most worthy and excellent man, filling the office of town constable in Raleigh, North Carolina, messenger of the bank and sexton of a church, died when his son was only two years old. The family were left in poverty, and at the age of ten years, Andrew was bound as an apprentice to the trade of a tailor. Whilst working as an apprentice, some one came into the shop with a book of speeches, and read one to the boys. This speech delighted Andrew Johnson so much that he determined to learn to read himself. The book was given to him, and in this book, with the assistance of his fellow apprentices, he learned his letters and learned to read; and after that, a book of some sort was ever his constant companion. His wife taught him to write and cypher after they married. In the meantime he must have had his mind well stored with a great deal of useful reading.

* * * * *

It has been said, and widely circulated, that President Johnson was intemperate. There never was, perhaps, less foundation for such a calumny. He has always been a most temperate man throughout his whole life. This will be testified to by all who knew him intimately, whether friends or foes. Messrs. Burt, Ashemore and other members of Congress, who served with him for many years, assure me that no such thing was ever suspected whilst he was in Congress. Col. Williams of Greenville, Tenn., who has known President Johnson all his life and resided with him in the same village, and between whom there is a bitter feud, told me not long since that no one ever saw Johnson drunk or suspected him of drinking to excess. In all my visits to the President, in the day time and at night, I am sure he was never under the influence of spirits or wine in the slightest degree. When inaugurated as Vice President he was in feeble health, and just before making his speech he was advised to take a glass of brandy. Not being accustomed to the use of spirituous liquors it did effect him, and the effect was noticed. This first gave birth to slander.

Clara Louise Kellogg in the Utica Insane Asylum.

A correspondent of the Utica Herald writes to that paper as follows:

We do not remember to have heard of a more interesting episode in the life of any artist since the days of the great Jenny Lind than that of Miss Kellog at the State Lunatic Asylum a few days since. The circumstance speaks volumes for the kindness of heart and genuine humanity of this great artist. Not content, as some of the *genus irritabile* of a lower order of art would have been, to dole out a few notes to the better classes of patients that could be assembled for the purpose, she asked the doctor to be allowed to penetrate to the interior and sing to the most disturbed classes. Accompanied by two of the faculty, their ladies and the matron, and armed only with her guitar, she started like an ancient troubadour on her novel journey. Arrived in the department devoted to the more disturbed of this unfortunate class, she was not long in making her power felt. A few notes from her wonderful voice were sufficient to call order out of the wildest confusion, and to still the troubled waters of the soul. In a moment all was hushed, and except the voice of the cantatrice, the hall was silent as the house of death. After the first song, they gathered about her like children, wondering apparently what angel from Heaven had dropped down so suddenly and unexpectedly among them. They examined her minutely and literally, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, for one desired to be allowed to see the pretty little foot with which she beat time to her own music. This was submitted to, and not only this, but every article of dress and jewelry about her person she suffered to be freely overhauled. She was turned about by these crazy ladies like a merchant's lay figure, much to her amusement, and little, apparently, to her annoyance. Even when they proposed to kiss her, she not only submitted gracefully, but tremulous, not with fear, but genuine emotion, she returned the greeting in each instance. Such is Clara Louise Kellogg, and such, also, is the power of music and kindness on the disturbed mind."

The Oates Troupe in New York.

This burlesque troupe has made a decided hit at the Olympic theatre, New York. The New York World says:

To summarize the new burlesque troupe—it is the best musical organization of the kind that has made an appeal to the burlesque loving public; it has cut loose from most of the traditions of burlesque imported here from abroad, and thrown itself upon that order of illegitimate and extravagant humor which best pleases the Americans; and it has gathered into one triviality all the mirth-provoking features of extravaganza, and excluded the leg business and the walk 'round. Its success last night was unmistakable. Better summer burlesque could not be offered: and to-night the theatre will be thronged by those who have been waiting a half year for a new opportunity to laugh.

A Free Fight in a Church.

The congregation of the Rev. Wm. T. Catto, colored, in Orange, became somewhat noisy on Sunday. When the communion service was administered, some members of the congregation objected to the manner in which it was to be administered. A great confusion arose, and the police were called for. Two persons were ejected with some difficulty, and warrants were subsequently issued for the arrest of the remainder.—N. Y. *Sun.*

Crime and Insanity.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has sent a special message to the State Legislature in regard to the plea of insanity in trials for murder, manslaughter, and assaults with intent to kill. He recommends that in all cases in which that plea is interposed, the question shall be tried in equity, the prisoner to be held in custody meanwhile, without bail, to await the decree. If the decree be that the prisoner is sane, he shall then be tried as such for the crime committed; that if he shall be found to be insane, the court shall order him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and in that portion thereof designated for the "dangerous insane." In the case of assault with intent to kill this confinement shall be for the term of one year; in a case of manslaughter for the term of three years, and in a case of murder for a period of five years.

The Louisville Courier Journal in giving some few pictures of prominent members of the Southern Baptist Convention, thus speaks of the delegates from N. C.:

REV. DR. T. H. PRITCHARD

is the popular pastor of the Baptist church at Raleigh, North Carolina, and is one of the leading spirits in his State. A graduate of Wake Forrest College, North Carolina, he studied Theology with Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, then living in Charlottesville, Virginia. At the breaking out of the war he was the efficient pastor of the Franklin Square Baptist church, Baltimore. He was arrested for his Southern proclivities and sent through the lines to Virginia, where he at once begun zealously to labor in those great revivals in Gen. Lee's army, in which fifteen thousand soldiers professed conversion.

He was next pastor at Petersburg, Va., from whence he was called to his present pastorate. Of genial manners, warm heart, and generous impulses, he is loved wherever he is known. A ready speaker, a popular preacher, and a working pastor, he fills well his important field, and exerts a wide influence in the State at large. Young and of vigorous health, we may hope that many years of usefulness are before him.

JOHN H. MILLS, ESQ.,

editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the organ of the Baptists of North Carolina, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1833, was graduated at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, with the highest honors of his class, in 1854. Successfully conducted a female seminary in Oxford, North Carolina, for ten or twelve years, and three years ago removed to Raleigh and mounted the editorial tripod. He is the son of Rev. J. Mills, famous throughout Virginia as a pulpit orator of great power, and has inherited much of the energy and will force of his father.

Mr. Mills is a very large, loose jointed, firm-looking man, and walks the earth with the tread of a giant. He has small respect for what Lawrence Sterne calls "the sweet little courtesies of life," and his manner is often so brusque as to be mistaken for coarseness and a want of sensibility; but, with all his apparent roughness, he has really a warm and tender heart. As a writer, Mr. Mills wields an independent, original and trenchant pen, not unfrequently waking up somebody rather uncomfortably by his tomahawk criticisms.

Mr. Mills is popular with the masses, has good talents for business, and is making his paper a success.

Our Traveling Correspondent.

Hillsboro'—Its Churches and Business—Death of Dennis Heartt—His Funeral.

HILLSBORO', N. C., may 19, 1870.

Editors Journal: This, as you know, is one of the oldest towns in our State, and has always been famous for the refinement, diligence and wealth of its citizens. Here were and are the homes of the Ruffins, the Nashes, the Grahams, the Camerons, and dozens of other families which have sent out men faithful, brave, learned and true, who whether wearing the ermine, the toga or the sword have adorned the positions which they were called to fill, always reflecting honor on the State. Sitting on one of the many hills which are covered by the rather scattering village, under the shade of the noble oaks and elms which embrace the place in their cool arms, with the green grass and clover covering the ground, with the little mountains lying dreamily in the distance, the mind feels the soothing, quiet influence of the scene, and you cannot fail to realize what made Hillsboro' so pleasant to the literary men who have made it their home.

You want your correspondent to give his ideas of places and things in such a manner that distant readers can realize what they look like, and all our citizens may be made to feel an interest in all parts of the State. The task is difficult. Brick Pomeroy lately published a description of Lynchburg, Virginia, which, allowing for some little extravagance of expression, will apply to this place, except that the hills here are clothed with verdure, and there is not the noise of business and whirl of blinding dust. The business of Hillsboro' consists of some half dozen dry goods stores, two drug stores, the usual number of tin shops, saddlers, shoemakers, and a great scarcity of grog shops. Which latter fact is thought by "many citizens" to be a great blessing. There are four well built churches, representing the leading denominations of Protestantism, each with a pastor and Sunday school, and I was informed by one of the teachers that there were only two white children in the place that were not enrolled in the Sunday schools.

During the past week we have been called to lament the decease of the venerable Dennis Heartt, so long the editor and proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder. Truly "his grey hairs were crowned with honor" and "he sank into the grave attended by the blessings of all who knew him." We had the good fortune to be able to witness the simple and solemn services of his funeral. They were held in the old Presbyterian church, of which for over fifty years he had been a "ruling elder." They were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Smith, the pastor, who opened with the 624th Hymn:

"How bles't the righteous when he dies,
When sinks the weary soul to rest."

followed by prayer, and reading the XV chap. I Corinthians and part of the IV chap. I Thessalonians, commencing at the 13th verse, followed by a Hymn; after which without taking a text he delivered a short and solemn discourse.—He opened with a tribute to the memory of the deceased, related in part his long service to Christ and the Church and asked very feelingly, "Who among you shall come forward to take his place? On whom shall his mantle fall." "His work accomplished, failing from age here, we trust he has gone where he shall gain new strength for the new duties of eternity." "The word of God assures us that the hour cometh when they that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live, and this presses the question, awful and solemn as it is, will my resurrection be unto life or unto death? Consider it! Meditate upon it. The vast majority of mankind are shot into eternity much sooner than he. Before fifty years we shall all be done with earth. What then? Upon your resolutions of this hour may depend the issue." To the mourning relatives he addressed a few words: "Human consolations are delightful, but they cannot suffice, they are powerless to afford solid comfort. God alone can give you the grace which shall comfort you in this hour of distress. May he impart it abundantly through our Lord Jesus Christ." The service closed with the 424th Hymn. After which the coffin was carried out into the grave yard and deposited in its final resting place. I do not pretend to give fully the remarks of the speaker but merely the outline of the discourse.

It is said that this old grave yard is so full that it is difficult to dig a grave without cutting through bones of persons who have been buried so long that all record of them is lost. Fortunately in this case the earth has never before been disturbed, and he went to his grave as he had lived through life disturbing nobody, having his right to sepulture in the bosom of his mother earth without interfering with the rights of others. Men who had stood before listening Senates, bore the shock of many a battle-field, and passed on great questions of State placed the earth quietly over his breast and departed, no doubt, with the wish in their hearts, though unexpressed, "May my last end be like his."

Yours,
IN TRANSIT.

A Bad Start.

Some days since a Radical State Convention was held in Raleigh, North Carolina, ostensibly to nominate a candidate for Attorney-General, but really in the interest of Mr. Grant. As the programme was originally prepared, there was to be an immense outpouring of enthusiasm for Mr. G., a wholesale endorsement of his administration—not forgetting a good word for the San Domingo job—and a glorious nomination for re-election in 1872. Unfortunately for the success of this scheme, the brethren do not dwell in unity in the old North State, and, though the fires have heretofore been smouldering, the convention fanned them into a light blaze. It was apparent immediately on the assemblage of the delegates that there were two actions: the Grant wing, headed by a yellow negro preacher from the North somewhere, and the anti-Grant wing, led by Holden, the reconstructed Governor of the State. Subsidiary to these champions were the so-called United States Senators—Pool, the native Senator, backing Holden, and Abbott, the carpet-bagger from New Hampshire, swearing by "big yaller," as Mr. Grant's tawny advocate is termed in unregenerate North Carolina parlance. On proceeding to organize the convention the trouble began. Holden entered Pool for presiding officer, and the negro nominated the carpet-bagger. The temporary chairman, one of Holden's henchmen, decided that Pool had it. Then "big yaller" rose resplendent. He objected to dis. "He had the Bible and the Constitution to back him and a revolver in his pocket, and he'd be d—d if he didn't mean to have his rights." In vain the chairman rapped to order; in vain a little creature known as "Jaybird" Jones, a warm friend of Grant's, and anxious for harmony, pointed appealingly to the legend *Let us have peace*, as borne on some bunting in the hall; "big yaller" was not to be appeased. Under the flow of his fiery eloquence, clubs, sticks, and pistols began to make their appearance. Holden felt for his hat and fled; Pool sent for the police; and Abbott cheered "big yaller" on. Finally the police came and carried Grant's friend off to the watch-house, and Pool assumed the chair. Next day "big yaller," who had gotten out of limbo, appeared in the convention again, but only to find his wing utterly squelched, and no chance left to get in a resolution commendatory of Mr. Grant. The Pool-Holden victory was so complete that there was not even the faintest move made in that direction, and the great, outpouring, enthusiastic North Carolina Radical State Convention adjourned without a mention of his name.

The moral is obvious. This man Holden is as shrewd and tricky a politician as the South contains. He was once a strong secessionist, just before secession rose in its might and glory in 1861, and fought it out on that line till he saw the end coming; then he became instant and furious for the Union, did no little to distract and weaken the Confederacy, and built up so loil a reputation that Andrew Johnson made him provisional Governor of North Carolina under the Lincoln-Johnson restoration plan. When that began to topple, he turned from it instanter, bowed humbly before Congress, accepted the reconstruction policy in all its parts and particles, and once more rode into success as the reconstructed Governor of his State. Now we see him preparing for a new departure; silencing Grant's friend's in a State convention; and signifying by silence that Grant is too heavy a load for a prudent politician to carry. Coming from so shrewd and successful a man, this opinion gives Mr. Grant's renomination a bad start.—N. Y. *World.*

MEMPHIS, May 18.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Marvin presiding.

In the General Conference of the M. E. Church, a large number of reports of committees of no general importance were introduced and laid over. Memorials from Louisville and St. Louis, in reference to the removal of the book concern, were reported back for action, and after lengthy discussion withdrawn—the Baltimore delegation insisting on its removal to that city in a protracted debate, during which Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, intimated that the book concern, like an old ship, if moved would fall to pieces, that its condition would not bear investigation, which was repelled by Drs. Redford and Green. The whole question was finally referred to a special committee of nine.

After considerable debate on the reports of the committee on education, the following resolution from the minority report was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse the action of the last General Conference in reference to a biblical course in connection with our existing colleges, as the best available means for training young preachers."

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop McTeyeire presiding. On the call of committees a large number of reports were received. On the question of bishops, Bishop Wightman was selected to write the life of Bishop Soule.

The committee on missions reported in favor of the continuance of the present system with the exception of having only one board, to be appointed by the bishop, and of five managers. Also that John Herroll be continued superintendent of the Indian mission, and for the interchange of German teachers between Louisiana and Texas, and for German hymn books; adopted.

The committee on Sunday schools recommend that a general Sabbath school convention be held in the city of ——— on third Thursday of May, 1871, to be composed of one delegate from each twenty-eight members of the Conference, which provoked a lengthy discussion. The report was finally amended by substituting fifty instead of twenty-eight, and then adopted.

A message was received from the Methodist Protestant Conference, in session at Baltimore, proposing a consolidation. A committee of one was appointed to prepare an answer to the message. The other proceedings were unimportant.

General Amnesty.

A proposition made by Mr. Cox to instruct the Reconstruction Committee to report a bill providing for general amnesty, only received thirteen Republican votes in the House Monday afternoon, and but two of those were from Northern Republicans. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to table as a test, which brought out a square vote, and it was defeated by two votes, the Radicals being afraid to show their hands against it on the record. It was then merely referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

General T. L. Clingman.

I knew Clingman in the olden time, when the South ruled Washington, and he and a few others ruled the South. That was a time of Virginia abstractions, Democratic contradictions, and, comparatively speaking, a period when our civil affairs were honestly administered. These Southern rulers were beastly aristocrats, and whipped no end of profit from the backs of their slaves. But they would not steal. And what a blessed dispensation that appears to us now.—*Don Piatt.*

Devilish.

At the Radical meeting on Saturday evening last, Dr. Bayne, the colored orator, thanked God for the great calamity that killed about seventy-five persons and wounded double that number in Richmond three weeks ago. Bayne regarded this awful and appalling accident as a visitation of Providence upon the white race in Virginia. These sentiments were warmly and loudly applauded by the mass of sable listeners, and strange to say, there were in that audience men whose faces were white, who acquiesced in Bayne's sentiment and in the applause which followed its utterance, without attempting to correct or reprove this worse than cannibal feeling, which gloated over the destruction of the lives of so many human beings.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Fifty-two thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid over to the family of the late Secretary Rawlins.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

Peabody Education Fund.

We are indebted to Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for a copy of the Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, at their Annual Meeting in Washington City in February last. We shall hereafter endeavor to publish so much of the proceedings as relate to our own State.

The Address of Governor GRAHAM in seconding the resolutions of the Committee, of which he was a member, appointed to prepare a suitable notice of the death of Mr. PEABODY, is a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the great philanthropist and does much credit to the head and heart of the distinguished speaker.

Reconciliation and Reconstruction.

The truth comes sometimes from quarters we least expect it. Occasionally in their family quarrels the Radicals make confessions which let out their honest convictions of the true condition of affairs, and the real cause of much of the trouble which seriously affect the political and material prosperity of the country.

The recent debate in the Senate of the United States upon the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, has been attended with enunciations and confessions upon the part of Republicans which justify the Southern people in their opposition to the tyrannies and outrages perpetrated upon them for partisan purposes.

Among the most conservative speeches in favor of a liberal policy towards the South, was one from Mr. Warner, the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama. Warner was twitted by Morton, of Indiana, with reference to his recent application for a military force to be sent to Alabama to keep the Ku-Klux in check. He replied that *if the respectable, influential people of the State, were restored to their civil and political rights, they would so control public sentiment that there would be no further use for an armed soldiery to maintain order.*

There is great force in this candid confession of the Alabama Senatorial carpet-bagger. Among the most acrimonious and active agents of discord between the people of the two sections is this evidence of continued hatred and distrust. Many of the wounds of the war could be healed if the Government itself gave evidence that no lingering sentiments of hatred and disposition to continue punishments existed. When the records of the strife between the citizens of this country are erased from the statute books, then, and not until then, will reconciliation and reconstruction go hand in hand.

Valuable Invention—A Cotton Picking Gin.

We have accounts from the Southwest of the invention of a new Cotton Gin, which promises to be of incalculable benefit to the cotton planter.

Since emancipation, no part of the details for cultivating and preparing the cotton crop for market has given planters half the trouble they have experienced in getting their crops picked and housed ready for the gin. Hands who, before the war, averaged 200 and 250 pounds a day, now rarely exceed one half of that amount. Indeed, the question of the future supply of cotton from the South, has depended, not so much on the amount which, with our present labor system, we could actually produce, but rather how much could we pick and gather from the fields. There is hardly a planter in the South, who, since the war, has gathered the crop with the same number of hands required to cultivate it. "Cotton-picking" and fodder pulling seem to be the pet aversion of negro field laborers.

The inventor of the new gin claims that by the introduction and use of his machine, the old, tedious and troublesome plan of picking the cotton from the bolls in the field by hand, is entirely dispensed with. In exchange, in giving a description of his new invention, says: "It is now only necessary to pluck 'bolls, cotton and all,' from the stalk. Three or four bolls can be grasped at once and torn away, and in this crude state they are placed in the receiver of the machine, which separates the cotton from the husks, leaves, stem, dirt and sand, by running it through the picker' as fast as it is wanted for 'ginning.' The planter merely sends his hands into the field, where they gather, in the most rapid manner, all the matured cotton, whether the bolls are open or not. It is stored in this state until a convenient time for running through the mill. It is estimated that one hand can pick one thousand pounds of cotton in the new way quicker than a person could pick one hundred and fifty pounds after the old style. It is said that on a plantation of five hundred acres of bottom land, a single machine will save in cotton and labor, from $7,000 to $10,000 a year. Besides turning out a better article, the new machine will exact at least fifteen per cent. more cotton than was saved under the old process. The price will be about fifty per cent. more than the old apparatus; but old gins can be so changed as to be utilized in connection with the new invention."

If this gin shall perform all that is claimed for it, the benefits which the cotton planter will derive from its introduction will be of incalculable value.—There are two points of excellence claimed in which we feel well assured there will be failures. We do not believe that it will ever be possible to get a machine which will be able to get cotton of good quality out of unopened or unmatured bolls, nor do we have any faith in the statement that the quality of cotton is improved by being picked from the bolls by a machine. We do have faith, however, in the capacity of American ingenuity to perfect a machine which will rapidly separate the cotton from the bolls in place of the present tedious system of hand picking.

We learn that arrangements have been made for placing a large number of these new machines in the market in time for gathering the growing crop, and trust that careful and intelligent experiments may be made by planters to test their value.

The Late Sheriff Colgrove.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is an axiom which we always observe. Our personal and political warfare never extends beyond the portals of the tomb. We refer now to the late Sheriff Colgrove, and publish the following chapter of his life with no wish or intention to speak harshly of the dead, but to illustrate the wickedness and depravity of the living.

It will be recollected that last Spring Sheriff Colgrove of Jones county was murdered by parties unknown. Our entire State was greatly slandered by the commotion and military parade made over the event. No murder was ever so widely published or so loudly proclaimed. A mob, under the sanction of the law, was sent into the county to execute vengeance upon suspected persons. The Governor ordered a military expedition from Raleigh to invade that county, which spread terror among timid people and destruction among the cattle and poultry of quiet and harmless citizens.

A few months previous to these events Colonel NETHERCUTT, the most prominent and popular citizen of Jones county, was shot down by concealed assassins, in the midst of his family, around the family altar engaged in prayer. Just before that the entire Foscue family were murdered and their house burned. About the same time other murders and outrages equally as atrocious occurred in that immediate part of the State. There was no retaliation, no mob, no threats. Good men, with the assistance of the Governor it is hoped, did all they could to ferret out the criminals and bring them to punishment, with but poor success.

These victims were Conservatives and it suited the purposes of Governor Holden and his party tools to keep the facts as quiet as possible, and the friends of the unfortunates and of peace and order did not desire to give any more publicity to the events than the ends of justice demanded. But the murder of Colgrove presented new features. A Radical official had been foully murdered and the fiat went forth to all the faithful to parade it as much as possible. The telegraph was employed to give rapidity and extension to the highly colored accounts of the transaction. The good people of the county deplored the circumstance, and did all they could to aid the officers of the law to bring the guilty to punishment. On the other hand there was a general denial that this bad man had met his fate from political prejudices, but that his crimes in office and his cruel oppressions of the people had influenced the deed. The general good order which has prevailed in that county since his death goes far to confirm this statement. In speaking of the murder at the time of its occurrence, and deploring the cowardly assassination, with the hope that the assassins of Colgrove, and the lawless militia and their criminal officers who had gone into the county to murder, burn and plunder would have justice meted out to them, and that the whole transaction could be dealt with for the good of the county and State and in the interest of law and order, and not for objects of personal revenge and political purposes, we said that "Colgrove had "made himself detested in private life by "offences against society of the blackest "character, and had rendered himself "greatly hated by oppressions and tyran-"nies as an officer. Whether he was as-"sassinated by the victims of his private "or official crimes we know not. We are "satisfied it was not the result of his politi-"cal opinions."

We refer to this matter here, and republish from the Raleigh *Sentinel* the subjoined incidents of the previous life of Colgrove, not to justify his murder, but to defend the people from the false charges which Governor Holden had put in circulation—that a good man and official had been assassinated from political prejudices, and to show the people what manner of man has been made a Radical saint; what characters are placed in the most responsible official positions in this State, and of what class of men Governor Holden surrounds himself, and for whom he slanders and villifies his fellow-citizens. Let us remember that in voting for Conservatives to represent us in the Legislature we are voting our opposition to Governor Holden's administration, and by defeating Mr. Phillips for Attorney General, we will show our power and determination to inaugurate a more economical, just and honest government in the State, in which penitentiary convicts, bond thieves and speculators and other corrupt and incompetent men can no longer hold office.

We make the following extracts from an editorial of the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

> A gentleman of this State, being in New York recently, chanced to allude, in conversation, to the murder of Colgrove; the person to whom he was speaking said he was glad to hear it, for a more unmitigated and infamous rascal than Colgrove never lived or died.
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> We have in our possession indubitable evidence of the infamous character of this man, Colgrove, whom the Governor made Sheriff of Jones county, and whose acts of oppression and exaction became so intolerable as to result in his violent taking off by some unknown hand.
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> The proof alluded to is an authenticated copy of an indictment against Orson R. Colgrove, dated Jefferson county, New York, September 3d, 1855. We have the names composing the Grand Jury that found a true bill against him, and the name of the Judge who presided at the Court.
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> The indictment charges that Colgrove bought of one LaFayette Hartson divers gold watches, silver watches, chains, seals, rings, keys, pins, lockets, pens, pencils, silver and plated ware, spectacles, buttons, studs, &c., &c., amounting to $2,000, and that he paid for the same in bank bills purporting to have been issued by the "Merchants Bank of Mankato City," in the Territory of Minnesota. Accompanying the indictment, or rather as a part of it, we have three of the bills—a $5, a $3 and a $1,—paid by Colgrove to Hartson, and which are signed by Colgrove as President. They are well executed and very much resemble money.
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> On this indictment the Governor's late friend was convicted and sentenced to four and a half years in the Penitentiary.
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> He fled from the Court and forfeited his bail, and his own father, who was surety for him, sent for him to the State of Ohio and brought him back to New York. We have a certified copy of the requisition issued by Gov. Clark of New York, to the Governor of Ohio, for the delivery of his body and its return to New York. He was brought back and served out the term of his sentence, four years and six months in the Penitentiary at Auburn
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> When he had served his time and was released, he applied to the Chief Executive of the State for restoration to citizenship, and was refused!
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> What became of him from that time until he turned up in Abraham's (Gov. Holden's) bosom, in North Carolina, we have no means of ascertaining. The rest of his acts are written in the memories of the people of Jones, and in the Jeremiahs of the *Standard* over his early martyrdom.
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> We lay the facts before the public and then lay down our pen in despair—we cannot do reconstruction, and the Governor, and his administration justice. When the next edition of the dictionary is issued we may find terms sufficiently expressive; until then we forbear.

Fayetteville and Western Railroad

We learn authoritatively that all work has been stopped on the Western Railroad and the Engineers have left The Board of Directors, at the meeting in April, ordered a change of route, making the western terminus at Greensboro' instead of Salisbury. The bridge across Deep River, which is the first work to be let out, has been duly advertised, but no offers have been made. No confidence is felt in the ability of the Company to pay anything.

Under the management of Jones nothing can be done to promote the interest of that important work. It suits the purposes of Governor Holden to keep this dishonest and incompetent man in office, and the road must necessarily go to the dogs. Defeat Phillips, elect a Conservative Legislature, and we will end the career of the pirates who are destroying the vitality of our public works and ruining the credit of North Carolina.

Medical Convention.

We are glad to welcome to our city the body of eminent gentlemen comprising the NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—We recognise among them some of the most distinguished physicians of the State. While the people generally cannot be expected to take much interest in the business details of their meetings, they do appreciate and feel great concern in the objects for which they assemble. The elevation of the professional standard and the detection and exposure of empiricism is a matter in which every community is directly and seriously interested. A body of practical and scientific men like those at present assembled in our city, cannot deliberate without receiving and giving information to each other and without benefiting the people at large.

In past years there has been less unity of action between the members of the Medical profession than in any other, and the law had done less to protect the citizen against the dangers of incompetency and quackery in medicine than in any other business. There was, indeed, very little sympathy between the various members of the profession. But latterly, through National and State Associations, these individual prejudices have been obliterated and a deep-seated fellowship is being substituted. By unity of action and by the propriety and dignity which characterize their proceedings and the ability of the practical and scientific papers submitted, the professional standard has been greatly elevated, and the Physician now occupies that position which his duties, his talents and his acquirements entitle him to.

The proceedings of the present meeting are very interesting and will result to the further advantage of the profession. Many young gentlemen have presented themselves and become members of the Society. The day is not distant when it will not only be unusual, but unprofessional for a Physician in good standing not to be a member of this body, and we are sure that the character and power of the organization will compel the careful consideration by the Legislature of any system of reform or claim of justice proposed by them.

The Society has our best wishes for the progress of its business now and for its future welfare and usefulness.

We refer our readers to a report of proceedings elsewhere.

Duplin County.

The venerable of the JOURNAL paid a flying visit to his friends in Duplin during the present week. He was glad to see and hear of the general good health and prosperity of the people. Fully one-third more cotton than ever before has been planted in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Onslow, and the crop, though just up, looks well, and farmers are hopeful, yet it is too early to form any opinion of the prospects.

On Saturday the Conservatives and Democrats held a meeting at Kenansville, and recommended Col. W. A. ALLEN for the Senate from the district composed of Duplin and Onslow, and nominated the following county ticket:

Representatives—J. D. Stanford and N. E. Armstrong.

Register—J. M. Sprunt.

Coroner—U. Herring.

Sheriff—B. Wallace.

Commissioners—B. N. Williams, Joel Lofton, R. M. Grady, D. T. McMillan and A. J. Brown.

Surveyor—Hugh Maxwell.

This is a good and strong ticket, and will doubtless be elected. Duplin will give a very large majority for the Conservatives.

On Tuesday, being Court week, a very large attendance of people was present; several of the candidates addressed the people. Colonel Allen was brief, but in case his nomination is confirmed by the people of Onslow, will thoroughly canvass the district. Mr. Stanford made a lengthy and able address upon the issues of the day, which was well received and will add much to his hold upon the people of the county.

Mr. McMillan, the former member, gave a full account of his stewardship, which was satisfactory to his constituents. The meeting passed off pleasantly, and we look for no uncertain sound from Duplin in August.

The people are a unit in favor of the proposed Branch Railroad through Duplin to Onslow, and are willing to extend substantial aid. We believe that if properly encouraged and looked after, the day is not distant when this project will be an accomplished fact.

Our thanks are due to many old friends and subscribers for a practical manifestation of their continued good will and confidence. We hope and believe it will continue until we prove faithless to their interests and welfare.

A Wisconsin boy had an eye put out while playing "mumble peg."

A MEMBER of the Class of 1855 of the University of North Carolina, writing to us from Anson county, desires us to ask some member to write a sketch of the Class who may have or can obtain the requisite information, and respectfully suggests General W. G. LEWIS, of Tarboro', or Dr. W. H. HALL, of New York City, as the proper persons to undertake it.

Our correspondent says that he has never read an article with more interest than the letter of "S" in our columns of Sunday last, giving the sketch of the Class of 1854

Sampson County.

The Conservatives of Sampson county held their Convention on the 23d instant. Mr. J. R. Maxwell was nominated for the House of Representatives, A. C. Powell for Sheriff, W. A. Matthis for Register, James Oates for Treasurer, Jesse W. Lane for Surveyor, H. H. Cobb for Treasurer, and M. P. Owens, W. S. Matthis, R. M. Crumpler, J. T. Wilson, R. C. Holmes and J. A. Oates for Commissioners. This is a good ticket.

It was recommended to hold a Senatorial Nominating Convention in Fayetteville on 22d June. We will publish the proceedings in full to-morrow.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina convened at the Court House, in this city, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, President of the Society, after which Dr. S. S. Satchwell, by appointment of, and in behalf of the Medical Society of this County, arose and welcomed the physician guests as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina:

The flight of another year, with its joys and sorrows, again assembles us to the needed works of scientific advancement and professional improvement.

A pleasing task devolves upon me at this happy return of our social and professional reunion. The agreeable duty is imposed upon me of extending to you, as I now do, a cordial welcome to the city of Wilmington. It is not, I assure you, the formal welcome of the tongue alone. It comes warm and fresh from those feelings of cordial greeting and of high appreciation of your presence here, which causes those whom I have the honor to represent to bid me to offer to you the hospitalities of their homes and the best affections of their hearts. We feel honored by your presence and are gratified at this meeting. In entertaining you as our guests the Medical Faculty and citizens of Wilmington and New Hanover confidently expect to be improved and elevated by their acquaintance and intercourse with the accomplished and devoted members of this learned Association.

Your labors in behalf of medical science and of suffering humanity are nowhere more highly valued than in this section of the State.

Our Society has withstood the prejudices and corrosions of time, the conflicts of war, and the throes of revolution. After an absence of eighteen years it again convenes in a city where its usefulness is appreciated and its triumphs acknowledged.

It is not for us, on an occasion like this, to commend at our own homes the enterprise and material progress of this section, or the worth and services of our leading men. But it *is* certainly in good taste, even here and now, to state that the Cape Fear country has a heart big enough to embrace, not alone ours and the other learned professions, but the industrial pursuits, material interests and general welfare of each and every portion of our noble old commonwealth.

The unselfish motives of your pilgrimage here, when to leave home and patients is always so difficult to the true Physician, are entirely consistent with the high character of our profession in all ages and countries. Our brethren are gathered here from all portions of the State, not for purposes of self-indulgence, personal aggrandizement pecuniary gain or party ends—which in these days of selfishness and scientific inappreciation, are incentives to a large majority of noisy demonstrations and public meetings.—But those objects are of that pure and elevated character, of that high devotion to science and humanity, which distinguishes our profession and causes an extension of its blessings without distinction to all men, to all sects and parties, to all sections, countries and climes. We hail you as representative men of this noble and ennobling profession, which, with an unsparing hand, diffuses its blessings wherever humanity has made its foot-prints or pain, suffering and disease have found a lodgment.

Coming here, then, inspired with these noble objects, well may your mission and presence pave your cordial welcome to the homes and hearts of all who can sympathize with scientific improvement and human suffering, or whose bosoms swell with the generous emotions of social enjoyment and State pride.

The Chair announced the Committee on Credentials as follows: Drs. W. G. Thomas, R. H. Winborne and R. L. Payne.

The roll was then called and the following members answered to their names: Will. Geo. Thomas, S. S. Satchwell, W. G. Curtis, E. A. Anderson, C. T. Murphy, H. H. Robinson, Hugh Kelly, R. H. Winborne, G. A. Foote, W. R. Sharpe, R. L. Payne, F. M. Rountree, M. A. Locke, Chas. J. O'Hagan, J. Francis King, J. W. Jones, Thos. F. Wood, Walter Debnam, Duncan N. Patterson.

There being no quorum of the Board of Medical Examiners, the question arose as to the eligibility of applicants who had not passed the Board of Examiners, but who had now no opportunity of obtaining the license. After mature deliberation and some conflict of opinion the following resolution was passed: That the members of the Board of Examiners now present, together with the Committee on Credentials, be authorized to pass upon the qualifications of applicants. After patient deliberation the Board made the following report:

To the Medical Society of North Carolina:

We find the following gentlemen from the New Hanover Medical Society, duly accredited to this meeting: Drs. Satchwell, Wood, Walker, Bellamy, King and Buie.

The following gentlemen are recommended as permanent members of the Society: Drs. David Sloan, Joshua C. Walker, Wm. J. Love, Charles Duffy, Jr., George N. Ennett, James S. Robinson.

W. G. THOMAS, Chairman.

The Chair appointed the following committees:

Nominating Committee: G. A. Foote, D. N. Patterson, W. G. Thomas, F. M. Rountree.

Finance Committee: Walter Debnam, R. L. Payne, W. G. Curtis.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Cape Fear Club, inviting the Society, in the most courteous manner, to the privileges of their Rooms. Also, an invitation from the Wilmington Library Association to enjoy the advantages of their Rooms. On motion of Dr. C. T. Murphy, the thanks of the Society were tendered to each of those bodies for their cordial invitations, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the sense of the meeting.

The resignation of Dr. Thos. C. Pugh was read and accepted.

At 1 o'clock the Society adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met at 4 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on Credentials, in a supplementary report, recommended Drs. Willis Alston, Levi L. Alexander, Walter Brodie, Alex. S. Jones, Geo. F. Lucas, Jos. L. Knight, Chas. L. Killebrew, H. Otis Hyatt, W. J. H. Bellamy and James McKee.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell entertained and instructed the Society with a paper on the topography and diseases of New Hanover county, reviewing the natural history of the diseases of the county and criticising the modern and ancient plans of treatment. The latter part of his report was especially directed as a reply to Dr. Norcum's paper on "Modern Treatment of Acute Internal Inflammations."

At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Satchwell, on behalf of the New Hanover County Medical Association, tendered an invitation to the Society to make an excursion to the forts below, at the mouth of the river, on Friday, which, on motion, was accepted, and thanks voted.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the Theatre at 8 o'clock, to hear the delivery of the Annual Oration by Dr. C. T. Murphy, and to re-assemble at the Court House this morning, at 10 o'clock.

DR. MURPHY'S ADDRESS.—Last evening an intelligent audience assembled to hear the regular address before the State Medical Society, which our talented and distinguished friend, Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson, had the honor of delivering.—By some mistake the Theatre, which had been tendered the Society, was not lighted up at the proper hour, and this necessitated an adjournment of the crowd, which had begun to assemble before the doors, to the City Hall, where the address was delivered.

The Society was called to order by the President, Dr. O'Hagan. An eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Hiden, of this city, after which the orator was introduced.

The address of Dr. Murphy extended over an hour's space, but so interesting was it made that it seemed scarce half as long. He chose for his subject a most appropriate theme, "The Heroic Character of the True Physician." Starting out with a brief retrospective view of the history of the Society he branched forth into the fullness of his subject. With feeling earnestness, eloquent and impressive eulogies were pronounced upon those members and heroic workers who had submitted to the hand of the fell destroyer since the organization of the Society. Among these were enumerated Dr. James E. Williams, of Caswell; Dr. James H. Dickson, of this city; Dr. Robt. H. Tate, of New Hanover; Drs. Faison and Shaw, of Sampson, Taylor, of Duplin, and Dewey, of Wayne, and numerous other fellow-workers in the cause of humanity. Among the honorary members who had succumbed to the devastating hand of death were mentioned Dr. Benj. Robinson, of Fayetteville, and Drs. A. J. DeRosset, Sen., and Jas. F. McRee, Sen., of this city. The latter was characterized in glowing terms as the Master of his profession in the State.

Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, that good and scientific man, that thorough gentlemen and accomplished scholar, was paid a most worthy and merited tribute. Justly was he termed the "Stonewall" of his profession, dying like a true soldier at his post, falling a victim to the pestilential ravages he had braved for the sake of suffering humanity during the dreadful yellow fever epidemic of 1862.

The True Physician as a patriot, a philanthropist, a humanitarian and a comforter, was traced with becoming force. His services during the war, and his benevolence to the poverty-stricken and helpless since the war, were all painted in the glowing colors of truth and justice. While the orator dealt with quacks and medical pretenders in no measured terms, he established that that man is not a true physician who does not at all times maintain a high personal honor and integrity. And add to all others the crowning virtue of religion and he stands clad in the garb of the highest, noblest greatness. Religon is his noblest ally. It was further maintained that it is not true that the study and practice of medicine tends to infidelity, as has been illustrated by a thousand instances.

The address was capital and drew forth enthusiastic applause at its close. Too much credit cannot be awarded Dr. Murphy for his really excellent and meritorious address. A publication in full could alone do it justice.

WE clipped yesterday a report from the Raleigh *Standard* to the effect that J. W. Stephens, Radical Senator from Caswell county, had been taken from his home and murdered, but that paper, of yesterday's date, does not confirm its previous report. It was probably an altogether sensational affair, gotten up for the purpose of farther inflaming the Radical mind, and, of course, thereby making more capital for that infamous party to work on. Stephens was probably shot and hung in effigy, and not in reality. While we believe that he fully deserves, for his many atrocities, a far worse punishment than death, and do not care how soon he is called to his final account, at the hands of the Sheriff, still we most positively and emphatically denounce any violence at the hands of private parties. The JOURNAL and the Democratic party of this State have always been, and are now, opposed to anything whatever like mob law, and this course they will continue to maintain as long as it is possible for patience to remain itself.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, May 22.

After three days' balloting in the Legislative Convention, Thos. H. Butler was to-day elected Secretary of State.

In the Tennessee Senate the railroad committee made a report touching the condition of the Tennessee and Pacific, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and Knoxville and Charleston Railroad affairs. None of the roads are encouraging, whilst the bonds were issued illegally to the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina road, and the bonds furnished the Knoxville and Charleston road were sold below par unlawfully. Legislation is asked for to protect the State from losses.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE WING.

Pensacola Harbor—The City—Its Past Gayeties—Reminiscences and their Interruption—Two Attacks and Two Defeats—On the Road—Mobile—The Peace which Paseth All Understanding—Mobile Hospitality—Its Press Gang—Jack E.—Mobile's Heroes—"Ye Gentle Salvages."

KATTAWALLA, ARK., May 7th, 1870.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In my last letter I informed you that I was on the point of embarking on board of a canoe, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, "forty acres" more or less of dry land, whereon the wicked having ceased from paddling the weary one might rest. Many days were spent in groundless cruising before my dove like mission was accomplished, when finally one morning our little craft emerged from the tangled growth and sluggish tides of the "Bayou" adown which we had been drifting, and shot boldly out into the bright, blue waters of "Escambia bay," while fair to view rose the steeples and orange groves of Pensacola, and a little beyond the white walls of the navy yard, enclosing the neat, cool "quarters," beautiful grounds, and huge docks and workshops of what was once the handsomest naval station in the United States. Farther up the bay Forts McRee and Barrancas throw their grim shadows into the blue waters beneath, while immediately opposite, on the point of Santa Rosa Island, old Fort "Pickens," famous now in story, stands like a stern sentry, its grinning batteries still frowning fiercely upon the poor dilapidated little city lying at its feet.

My recollections of Pensacola go back to the "long ago," and it is hard for one who knew it in its palmy days to recognise now in the grass grown streets and deserted Plaza, blackened ruins and desolate, forsaken appearance, presented everywhere, the lively, bustling little city of by-gone days, whose inhabitants, as varied in their occupation, as in their nationality, by their warm and generous hospitality, adorned with many of their own old world customs and habits, giving to society a tone both foreign and pleasing—made it one of the most delightful places to visit in this country. Especially was it a paradise to the "military" in those days, forming, as it did, the principal rendezvous for the "Gulf Squadrons" of many nations, and the old citizens yet speak with pride and regret of the good old times when, instead of the insignificant, meanlooking "double-ender" now laying in the bay, like a policeman on duty, (and resembling an alligator in appearance more than anything else,) the stars and stripes floated from the mast heads of proud "three-deckers" and dashing frigates, surrounded on all sides by the Red Cross of St. George and the tri-color and Lilies of France. The Golden Standard of Spain, and many a one besides, whose boats were constantly plying to and fro, from ship to shore, filled with jolly tars (in search of the traditionary and ever-to-be remembered "glass and lass,") gaily uniformed officers, and the bright faces of their own charming wives and daughters, while the numerous military bands made the whole air resonant with sweet sounds. Balls, picnics, serenades, &c., were the order of the day and night there, and many an old grizzled "sea dog," both "Fed. and Reb," remembers yet with pleasure the times we write of—

> "When his heart was young,
> And his courage was high,"

and his hopes were as bright as the lace on his jacket. When the hospital doors of Judge C. and Judge A., Senors M. G., DeB and H., Capts. L. and D., Messrs. B. and W., and hosts of others, stood ever open to receive them, and beauty and welcome waited them within in that "goodly age and goodly time" when old Commodore D—— was satrap over us, and ruled right royally, both afloat and ashore, like a noble old gentleman as he was, God rest his soul.

Heigho; well I had listened so attentively to the "Ryme of ye ancient Mariner," with whom I had been conversing the ancient glories of Pensacola in its prime, that I had almost forgotten that as yet I had had no dinner; so bidding him a hasty adieu, I made my way into mine inn, where, however, I was by no means destined to take mine ease. True, it is, that I had much gumbo, fish, Florida chickens or Gophers (a species of terrapin) and altogether, found no difficulty in satisfying the inner man, after which, I lighted the pipe of meditation, and stretching myself out in a grass hammock swinging in the long, cool verandah, proposed to enjoy my "*opium cum dig*," (as old Capt. F. used to call it) vain delusion, for a hungry musquito doing outpost duty immediately sounded the assault, and a horde of famishing, ravishing "*gallinipers*" rushed to the attack. I was routed in an instant, and falling back in great disorder, did not rally until I reached the old 'Plaza,' when seating myself astride of an old rusty carronade I smoked and swore until bed time. I then started for my room, and after a careful reconnoisance in force, and finding the coast pretty clear I made a desperate rush for the bed, into which I dived head-foremost, and frantically tucking the musquito bars around me, grinned defiance to my foes, who having gorged themselves in the afternoon were not so quick and prompt in their night attack, but who nevertheless came up fast enough, and were most persistent in their efforts to renew my acquaintance; verily did I rejoice muchly in my triumph, and having said, "now I lay me down to sleep," in derision of my foes, proceeded to take that rest which I so much needed. But oh for the variety of b—d b—g charity; "hardly had I closed my eyes when they attacked me—not a thin line of tormenting skirmishers, but in solid battalions, led by veterans, ——; well, all that I can say is, that if they had all pulled together they would have dragged me out of bed. So I made a virtue of necessity and bolted, seizing my clothes as I ran, being vigorously pursued by a flying column of gallinipers to the foot of the stairs—finally reached the Plaza once more and took up my old quarters on the carronade. I am under the impression that I did not say any more prayers that night, and am very sure that I paid my bill early next morning and shaking off the dust of my feet against that city, took the overland route for Mobile.

I imagine there are but few routes more lonely and desolate than the one just referred to. You may travel for miles without seeing a human being, the road lying through apparently endless pine forests, and dark, gloomy swamps, broken here and there by a short stretch of prairie, which, dotted over with its myriad of brilliant hued wild flowers, looks more like a gay carpet than anything else. Absolute silence reigns unbroken save by the dart of a startled deer across the path, or the heavy plunge of a huge alligator as he flounders into the swamp beside you. It would have been as well methinks to have left this portion of the State to the restless wandering feet of the poor red men, rather than to the silent and unproductive desolation which it now enjoys.

We reached Mobile in the afternoon of the next day, when after resting for a few hours we started out on an exploring expedition through the highways and byways of the once famous Gulf city, formerly one of the largest cotton markets in the world, and one of the wealthiest cities in the Union; but now, owing to the result of the late war, and the present persistent administration of King Grant's "Peace Policy," (by the way I have read or heard somewhere of a "peace which passeth all understanding," but never knew before what it meant,) the good city has lost much of its former wealth and importance. Its children, however, are hard-working and energetic, and are bravely striving with what success they may, to retrieve their fallen fortunes; and should the day ever come when the Southern whites are treated and considered by their Northern brethern (!) as beings *not quite*, but almost as good as the "Congo fetish" which they of the North now so fondly worship, Mobile may possibly see something like a return of the olden time. There is one thing, however, that neither poverty nor oppression has ever affected, and that is the lavish and charming hospitality so freely extended on all sides to the stranger within their gates—verily do they cling to the traditions and customes of their fore-fathers, and to none more tenaciously than this. You, I know, have been there to see for yourself, for during my brief sojourn I more than once heard your name taken in vain by *hombres et senoritas* coupled with the wish that you would again return.

The "Press Gang" of Mobile are too well and widely known for me to make mention of them here, besides I met only one of the "mighty" (Jack E., of the Tribune,) during my stay, and as he was an old acquaintance, took much pleasure in renewing "lang syne." E. was formerly a "salieur bold," but now, being one of the "*unrepentant*," hath for several years past made his appearance in the lists as a knight of the pen instead of the anchor. He is what Bill Arp would call a "*trenchant cuss*," and wields a witty and forcible pen, as the Radicals and scalawags of Alabama know to their cost.

Mobile is now the home of more than one whose name grew famous during the late war. Amongst whom I may mention Admiral Buchanan, formerly a distinguished naval officer in the United States service and afterwards in the Confederate, and now holds the position of Secretary of the Life Insurance Association of America; Admiral Semmes, of "Alabama" fame and notoriety, is now practicing law; General Withers, General Battle and others whose names are not now remembered.—Those who know aught of Battle's brave old brigade will see many a familiar face on the streets, and if you will listen as you pass the various groups of loungers gathered in the doorways and on the corners in the warm twilight, you will hear many a jest and story of the stern, hard-fighting days when we "wore the gray" and were free.

I could have spent several weeks very pleasantly in the Gulf City, but business demanding my attention at home I was reluctantly compelled to leave, and after much tramping and tribulation, finally reached mine own familiar spot beside the dark waters of Perdido. Not much change there, only a few more snakes, frogs, gallinipers and an extra tom-cat or two. So after arranging matters as well as I could for the coming season, and leaving affairs in charge of a faithful old "15th Amendment," I started for this part of the world to look after some interests which I have in the "far West." For the next five or six weeks I shall probably be a sojourner in the "Indian Nation" and dwell in the tents of "Ye gentle salvages," who have, as far as I have been able to discover, preserved none of the distinguishing traits of their illustrious ancestors, save a singular propensity for appropriating their neighbors goods and chattels, and an inordinate love for mean whiskey. My present host and entertainer, "Ring Tail," one of the leading chiefs of his tribe and a most respectable man, (he has only been in jail six times for stealing horses and whiskey and flogged at the whipping post twice,) is making great preparations for my "entre" into the "Nation" with becoming state and grandeur. Should I find anything "down among the Red Men" worthy of note, or that I think would amuse you, I will let you hear from me. Am at present practising the "war-whoop," trying on paint and studying Indian diplomacy under the learned and illustrious "Ring Tail." Have'nt stolen anything *yet*, but don't know how soon I may, for "R. T." is exceedingly proud of his pupil's progress so far, and is very importunate that I should commence an immediate practice of *all* the Indian virtues (!)

Infernally yours,

EL YUSSA.

Presbyterian General Assembly—Appropriate Congratulatory Message—Proceedings of the Body, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

In the Presbyterian Assembly this morning the moderator read a congratulatory dispatch addressed to the assembly by the venerable Dr. David Elliott, of Alleghany City, Pa., who was moderator of the General Assembly of 1838, at which the memorable schism occurred. The message prays that the "proceedings may be distinguished by wisdom that is from above and cemented by charity, which is the bond of perfectness." The reading was received with satisfaction, and on its conclusion the clerk was directed, on motion, to send an appropriate response to Dr. Elliott.

Judge Melloy tendered his resignation as one of the temporary clerks, because both of temporary clerks were from one body, and both from the West.

A motion was made that his resignation be not accepted, which was agreed to by the Assembly.

Standing committees were appointed, and the report of the committee on publications read.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following resolutions, offered by Rev. Dr. Adams, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the General Assembly, now in session in Louisville, in respect to opening a correspondence between the two bodies, and that the result of the correspondence be reported to the Assembly in 1871.

Resolved, That with a view of furthering this object, this Assembly hereby reaffirms the concurrent declarations of the two Assemblies which met in New York last year, that any rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both bodies shall be of no authority in the reunited bodies, except so far as such rule or precedent may affect rights of property.

The treasurer of the trustees of the General Assembly reported that the whole amount of money received from April 1, 1869, to 1870, was $64,235 01; balance then on hand $14,567 57; making a total of $78,802 58. There was expended during the year $67,749 63, leaving a balance of $11,052 95 on April 1st, 1870.

The Presbyterian Historical Society presented a memorial asking assistance to provide a safe place for the library and relics in its possession. Dr. Breed offered a resolution that a sufficient sum be granted to place this valuable collection beyond the reach of the casualties to which it is now subject, and that the money for this purpose shall form part of the $5,000,000 fund, which was adopted.

An invitation was received and accepted

to attend the laying of the foundation stone of an additional college building at Princeton, N. J., to be known as Reunion Hall. A committee was appointed to visit Princeton for this purpose on next Saturday.

From the Hartford Times.

An Unfortunate Serenade—A Baltimore Lover Climbs to his Dulcinea's Window—The Ladder Slips and Down he Goes, Landing in the Sleeping Apartment of the Old Folks—Denouement.

Quite an amusing incident occurred in Baltimore on Tuesday night, in the vicinity of Patterson Park, and is the popular gossip in that section at present. A young gentleman, who prides himself on his polished manners and refined tastes, had been, previous to the affair we are about to narrate, paying his addresses to a young lady connected with one of the first families of that locality. On the night mentioned he accompanied her to a private entertainment at the house of a friend, and in conversation and music the hours flew by until the clock struck twelve before the ardent couple started for the home of the fair one.

Arrived there, they kissed a good night, the maiden to seek her couch, and he, as was presumed, to seek his home. But no sooner had the door closed behind her than the idea struck him to give her a surprise. It appears that the young lady's room was on the second floor, and the young man was acquainted with the fact. He therefore provided himself with a ladder, and, placing one end on the ground, leaned the other against the house, and ascended to the window of the unsuspecting girl, doubtless designing to lull her to sleep with one of his sweetest melodies.

But alas for the futility of human hopes, fate had decreed it otherwise, for just as he was getting his voice in trim a large bull dog belonging to the family, not liking the looks of things, made a noisy raid on the chap on the ladder, This was so unexpected that it completely disconcerted him, and the start he gave caused the foot of the ladder to slip, and down went our serenader, but into still deeper trouble. He fell from the frying pan into the fire. The girl's parents, it seems, occupied the room immediately beneath her, and the ladder, as it slipped down the side of the house, loaded with the precious weight, fell directly through their window, landing our seronaut square into the room, breaking glass, sash and all in the demolished window, waking the old folks so unceremoniously from their slumbers that ideas of burglars, earthquakes, and tornadoes rushed through their terrified brains. Our hero, thunderstruck at this strange *denouement*, attempted to beat a retreat.

To go out of the window he dare not, for old Bose was out there growling at a furious rate. So, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, he sought to find his way out of the street door; but in this he was foiled, for before he could make his exit from the bedroom the old gentleman had seized him by the coat collar, and while attempting to extricate himself from the old gentleman's firm grip he was confronted at the stairs by his lovely Dulcinea with a lamp in her hand *en dishabille*, and screaming with fright.

He was, of course, recognized instantly, but without waiting for apology or explanation, went out of the front door with the old gentleman's right foot in uncomfortable proximity to his latter extremity. He left his hat, but declares it was stolen from him by robbers. The father next morning consulted a lawyer, and it is through that functionary that the story has leaked out.

For the Journal.

The Graves of Two Confederate Soldiers.

Near the Scott's Hill Church, twelve miles from Wilmington, are the graves of two Confederate soldiers, upon the head boards of which are the following inscriptions: J. M. Easters, Co., C, 18th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers; died February 22d, 1863. John A. Mann, Co. H, 8th Regiment N. C. State Troops; died July 11th 1863. These men died far away from home, and it is possible that their friends do not know where their remains repose. They were first buried near the camp in which they died, which was situated in the neighborhood of the church, but through the benevolence of Maj. C. W. McClammy and others, their remains were removed to their present resting place, and the graves neatly enclosed. Papers of North and South Carolina are respectfully requested to copy this item. B.

Florida to be United with Columbus, Ga., by Railroad.

A recent letter, dated Quincy, Florida, addressed to the Savannah *News*, says:

Our community has been considerably excited for the last few days over a project which has been set on foot by Gen. M. S. Littlefield, President of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, to connect this place by rail with Columbus, Ga., *via* Bainbridge and Cuthbert, and thereby affording us an outlet to the interior country without going some two hundred miles to Savaunah, as has been the case with us for so long a time. He (Gen. Littlefield) also assures us that the railroad from this place will reach the Apalachicola river in July next, and within a short time thereafter connect us with Mobile, Ala., via Pensacola, the fixed transit of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. This will give us direct railroad communication with New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley. The branch road to Bainbridge and Columbus with the interior country, we look upon as one of great importance to Quincy and the whole of Middle Florida. May our expectations be fully realized.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Southern Church met here to-day, and was opened with an able sermon by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., moderator of the last Assembly.

After this the Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, Va., was elected moderator, and the Rev. H. Nall, of Georgia, temporary clerk. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow morning. Questions of great importance are likely to come before the Assembly. Among the eminent men present are Revs. Dr. Dabney and E. H. Rutherford of Virginia; Dr. Palmer and W. C. Dunlop, of Louisiana; Dr. Ross, C. A. Stillman, D. D., Dr. Petrie, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. J. W. Miller and Rev. S. A. King, of Texas.

Westminster Palace will seat but 400 of its 658 parliamentary representatives, and during important debates peers and commoners sit on the floor.

An Englishman was last week taken into the New York gold room without being told what place it was. He thought he had got into a mad-house.

The heirs of the late Edwin A. Stevens, of New Jersey, are contesting his will with respect to the legacies, valued at $2,000,000, given for public purposes.

A Belgian was recently hung by mistake in Bruges, and as a slight recompense to his wife, the generous-hearted government have accorded her free permission to beg.

They are urging in New Jersey the establishment of a State reformatory for girls.

Sharpest Debate of the Session—Charges—Counter Charges, and Wild Disorder.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

There was one of the most brilliant and exciting, as it was certainly one of the sharpest, debates of the session in the House to-day on an amendment proposed by Mr. Brooks, of New York, to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to include Rome in the mission of ministers resident. Gen. Banks had just warmed up the House by injecting a twenty minutes' speech into the general debate in favor of the annexation of San Domingo—an administration measure, by the way, which has less strength in the House than in the Senate—and the body was quite ripe for the discussion that followed. Mr. Brooks, in supporting his amendment, alluded to the proscriptive intention of the Radicals in omitting the mission to Rome, cited the fact of the commerce in the arts and sciences with which the ancient city was interwoven, and intimated that spiritual, not temporal, objections were the basis of the omission. Mr. Cox sustained this position, and showed that in the very next line of the bill it was proposed to send a minister to Turkey, a country of infidelity and polygamy. Dawes then took the floor, and threw back, in the course of his remarks, the insinuation that, as Brooks had been a Know Nothing, his defence of a mission to Catholic Rome was not reconcilable. Bingham, of Ohio, then made a ten minutes' oration, full of high-sounding rhetoric, in which he laid bare the whole animus, declaring that the doctrine promulgated in the Ecumenical Council at Rome fettered the conscience of men, fettered religious freedom, and fettered the press. Mr. Voorhees was quick to get the floor, and replied with graceful but telling effect on the rarity of Mr. Bingham's Christian charity in interposing the tenets of religious belief against a great government establishing a diplomatic relation. It was of the same kind of proscription that had burned Catholic convents and hung witches in Massachusetts. At this the whole Massachusetts delegation bristled up, but Bingham got the floor with another burst of rhetoric in defence of the liberality of his Christian charity. Covode then had a spurt, and Dawes made a few remarks, after which Mr. Brooks again got the floor, and hurled back with great vehemence the charge that he had been a Know-Nothing. It was so old a story, and had been denied by himself so often, that he declared that Dawes knew it was an untruth, and knew that when he repeated it he was uttering an untruth. He was willing to use a stronger word than that were it parliamentary. By this time the House was in an uproar. Ingersoll, of Illinois, who was in the chair, let the gavel fall till it resounded like a trip hammer. Order was restored, and after a few moments' calm one of the delegation of Puritans—as Mr. Cox called the Massachusetts members—got up, in the person of Hoar (brother of the Attorney-General), to defend his State from the witch-hanging and convent-burning charges. To do this he charged that the Democrats incited the riots, hung the negroes, and burned colored orphan asylums in New York. No sooner had he said this than the whole House was on its feet. From the Democratic side there were a dozen members addressing the chair, while the whole Republican side was yelling "order, order." The Democrats rejoined by shouting across the aisle, "down in front," &c., "Let the Committee rise." &c. 'The gentleman's charge is false, and he knows it to be false," thundered the voice of Mr. Voorhees, high above the din, every word of which assertion Chairman Ingersoll attempted to clip with terrific strokes of the gavel. Finally, every member got into his seat. Twenty members had insisted that no debate should go on until Mr. Voorhees' words had been taken down under the rules and read at the Clerk's desk. While this was going on, Mr. Cox and Mr. Jones made points of order on Mr. Hoar's language. The words of both were written out by the short-hand writers and read by the Chairman. Mr. Ingersoll, who is quite a wag, took the slip containing Mr. Voorhees' words, and with an indescribable mock of gravity said: The Chair is obliged to rule that this language is very pungent, but not parliamentary. There was a general shout of laughter at this as well as at the warm condition of the chairman, whose fat face was covered with perspiration from the hard work he had just devoted to the gavel. Mr. Hoar's words were declared to be in order, but poor Mr. Kelsey, who had charge of the bill, at last got on his feet, and his motion to have the committee rise was carried.—Then, and not until then, was there peace. It is pretty evident that no minister will go to Rome.—New York *World*.

The Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

When pressed to the wall on Friday last by his able colleague, Mr. Thurman, Senator Sherman explained this abominable bill away in the following language, which we put upon record for the benefit of any one who may hereafter wish to place a different construction upon the law:

Mr. Sherman: Not at all. What I mean is that all the provisions of the law are to prevent persons or officers, under the color of State authority, from denying a man the right of suffrage. My colleague cannot deny that we can by appropriate legislation prevent any private person from shielding himself under a State regulation, and thus denying to a person the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Our right of appropriate legislation extends to every citizen of a State, the humblest as well as the highest.

Mr. Casserly: I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio how a State can be said to abridge the right of a colored man to vote when some irresponsible person in the streets is the actor in that wrong?

Mr. Sherman: If the offender, who may be a loafer, the meanest man in the streets, covers himself under the protection or color of a law, or regulation, or Constitution of a State, he may be punished for doing it.

Mr. Casserly: Suppose the State law authorizes the colored man to vote; what then?

Mr. Sherman: That is not the case with which we are dealing. I intend to propose an amendment to present a question of that kind. This bill only proposes to deal with offences committed by officers or persons under color of existing State law, under color of existing State Constitutions. No man could be convicted under this bill reported by the Judiciary Committee unless the denial of the right to vote was done under color or pretence of State regulation. The whole bill shows that. My honorable friend from California has not read this bill with his usual care if he does not see that that runs through the whole of the provisions of the first and second sections of the bill *which simply punish officers as well as persons for discrimination under color of State laws or Constitutions; and it so provides all the way through.*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY CONVENTION.—At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Mecklenburg county, held in the Court House at Charlotte, on last Monday, Hon. Z. B. Vance was nominated by ballot, for the Senate, and Messrs. J. S. Reid and R. P. Waring for the House. On motion, their nominations were afterwards made unanimous.

MR. John W. Hancock, of Newbern, died in that city on Sunday night last, aged 66 years.

STATE NEWS.

REV. VINCENT MICHALL, colored, for a long time a minister of the gospel, died at his house in Rutherfordton, last week, at a very advanced age.

THE *Religious Herald*, of Richmond, Va., says: The Baptist Pastor in Raleigh, N. C., is invited to a large and inviting field in the West.

More incendiarism in Wake. The *Sentinel* records an attempt to burn and rob the residence of Mr. Nelson Hunter, who resides about 8 miles from Raleigh, on last Thursday night. Two negroes made the attempt but they were happily frustrated.

THE Masonic Temple Association enterprise is now fully under way in Raleigh.—Books of subscription have been opened, one gentleman taking one hundred shares. The capital stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, one dollar payable monthly.

FIRE IN KINSTON.—Sunday's *Journal of Commerce* says: Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at the distillery of Mr. Joseph White, in the town of Kinston. It was not stayed until the still was entirely consumed. No other buildings were ignited. The loss was about five hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to be the result of incendiarism.

THE *Standard*, speaking of its new Hall, says: The drop curtain, at Metropolitan Hall, has been temporarily suspended. It presents a most attractive appearance. The other scenery is being rapidly placed upon the flats, under the hands of Messrs. McGuire and Nolan. The hall is also being covered with matting, and the chairs will be put in at any early day.

The Newbern *Times* tells us that the annual list for 1870, of U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes, for that district, is $48,960 72, the same list last year footing up but $40,203 32 an increase this year of about 21 per cent. The increase in the April list of this year over last is about $1,700.

COL. JOHN H. MCKEE, of Statesville, died on last Wednesday, aged 87 years.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are pleased to learn that a revised list of the premiums to be offered for the exhibitions at the next Fair have been prepared at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Agricultural Society, aided by Vice-President, Hon. D. M. Barringer. They request that all friends of the Society will make all suggestions in regard to the lists which may occur to them, as it is their intention to issue another revised list about the 1st of October next. Communications should be adgressed to Kemp P. Battle, Esq., President, &c.—*Standard.*

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company had considerable risks on the property recently burned in Henderson; about $15,000, we understand.—Our Henderson correspondent says the loss will be reduced by salvage to some $10,000; the Company having had an agent on the spot nearly ever since the fire, think now the actual damage will fall below that sum.

But whatever the amount may be, the Company only await a full report and adjustment, to pay over to insurers the amount of their losses; the money is ready. We commend this promptness to the consideration of insurers.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

ANOTHER steamer loaded with colonists for the Hyde Park Settlement has sailed from New York.

The Conservatives of Greene county have nominated Geo. F. M. Dail, Esq., as their candidate for the Legislature.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. will convene in Goldsboro' on the third Tuesday, the 19th of July next.

On Tuesday last, the mill on Long Creek, about 8 miles from Charlotte, known as Dow's Mill (owned by the widow McLeary) was destroyed by an accidental fire.

MR. R. K. FERRELL, a planter near Raleigh, has exhibited to the *Standard* a cotton plant ten inches high, with nine leaves and a bud.

PROF. W. J. PALMER, Superintendent of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, is off with his pupils westward, for the purpose of giving a series of concerts.

The Charlotte *Observer* states that Mr. Wilson Wallace was robbed, near that city, on last Thursday evening, of $3,852, by a party of four negroes. No clue yet.

The residence of Mrs. Hannon, says the Charlotte *Observer*, was struck by lightning Friday night last. The fire place was torn up, and the clock upon the mantel was shattered to pieces. None of the family were in the house at the time.

The 95th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Charlotte on Friday last, with appropriate honors.

The *Observer* gives a long and interesting description of the ceremonies.

IN the jail at Goldsboro', on last Thursday, a negro named Jim Jones making some demonstrations looking to an escape, was fired upon and severely wounded by a white Radical named Geo. J. Robinson. The provocation is said to have been very slight, and we call the *Standard's* attention to this fact.

A white man named David Hayes, a resident of that neighborhood, was run over by the Raleigh and Gaston train, at Kittrells', on Sunday morning and his head cut off. The *Sentinel* says: A correspondent, writing us in regard to the matter, says:

"A few hours previous to his death, Hayes inflicted on Arthur Bass, colored, serious, if not fatal, stabs with a knife; cards and liquor being the cause of a fight between them."

A gentleman who came in on the freight train informs us that suspicion was strong that Hayes had first been murdered and then placed on the track, but there was no tangible evidence of the fact.

DAVIE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The people of Davie county held their County Convention on last Saturday. Maj. W. M. Robbins was unanimously nominated as the candidate to represent this Senatorial district in the next Legislature. He is, therefore, the candidate, as he was nominated by our last county meeting as the choice of Rowan, subject to the decision of the Davie Convention.

The Davie Convention also appointed delegates to the District Convention, to be held at Statesville, Thursday, 2d June next, and instructed them to go for Shober, Bully for Davie.

Salisbury *Examiner.*

CHICKEN STEPHENS KILLED.—From yesterday's *Standard* we clip the following report of the death of the infamous character known as "Chicken" Stevens, Radical Senator from Caswell county in the late Legislature:

Another horrible outrage has been perpetrated, adding intense horror to the list of crimes already committed, if the reports that reach us are true, and of their truth we have no reason to doubt.

A gentleman coming on yesterday evening's train, from Greensboro,' says that he received reliable information from passengers over the Danville railroad that Senator J. W. Stephens, of Caswell county, was taken from his house, in Yanceyville, on Saturday night last, by a band of armed and disguised men, and murdered in cold blood, about forty balls having been fired into his body.

We await details.

Since writing the above the following dispatch, dated at Greensboro,' was received by a friend of W. A. Welker, and handed us for publication:

I is true that Stephens is killed. He was found in the court house stabbed and hung.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fenianism.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.

The Fenians are active in Buffalo. Several hundred have left for Boston and the North.

A car-load of Fenians passed Rochester, N. Y. ticketed for Malone.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 25

Several car loads of Fenians ticketed for Malone passed through here from the West last night. One company of thirty men, under command of Capt. O'Neal, left this city last night. More will leave to-day. All is excitement in Fenian circles.

TORONTO, May 25.

The Globe has a dispatch that a conflagration is raging in Quebec, but the Fenians having cut the wires and it is impossible to get the details.

ROCHESTER, May 25.

Thirty Fenians under Capt O'Neil, have departed. More leave some time to-day.

DETROIT, May 25.

It is reported that two barges, towed by a tug, departed last night.

OSWEGO, May 25.

A company of Federal artillery at Fort Ontario have orders to move immediately. No movements of Fenians reported here.

NEW YORK, May 25.

The evening papers have special dispatches that O'Neil crossed at St. Albans, saying that he would never recross the lines unless victorious or dead. The troops move in two columns, one upon St. John's, and one in the direction of Richmond. The utmost consternation prevails in Canada, owing to the utter lack of preparations of resistance.

SYRACUSE, May 25.

Three hundred left to-day; three hundred left last night at midnight; two hundred in squads departed previously.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 25.

The British steamer Horseman departed this a. m., fearing seizure.

OTTAWA, May 25.

The United States have 150 troops on the way to Ogdensburg. Four hundred Fenians were left behind at Rome, from want of transportation.—Fifty men of the garrison, with two guns, field artillery, leave to-day for Prescott.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.

It is reported that the Fenians will attack Cornwall.

PRESCOTT, May 25.

A large force of volunteers, including artillery, are under arms here.

TORONTO, May 25.

The Government appears advised of the Fenian movements, and is prepared for any attempt at invasion.

MONTREAL, May 25.

Further news indicates that the Fenians are determined to make a movement on the Eastern frontier. Large number of men are parading close to the lines. It is stated that the Fenians have cut the wires at White Hall.

Latest advices is that they have crossed the line in force. A considerable force left here yesterday for the frontier.

ALBANY, May 25.

Reports have been received here dated St. Albans, Vt., that heavy fighting had been going on near Franklin since noon, between the forces under Gen. O'Neill and the Canada militia.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

SENATE—The Conference Committee's report on the 15th amendment bill was adopted by a party vote of yeas 48, nays 11.

The appropriation bill was resumed and Mr. Drake's amendment, regulating rules of evidence as to the loyalty of a claimant in court of claims was debated. It prohibits the admission of a partisan or amnesty evidence in Court of Claims, to establish the loyalty of a claimant, and requires proof of the loyalty, specified in former acts of Congress, to be adhered to irrespective of such pardon or amnesty, and directs all judgments heretofore rendered in favor of claimants upon any other proof to be reversed by the Supreme Court, and pending suits based upon such pardons to be dismissed.

A telegram reciting the particulars of the murder of State Senator Stevens, of North Carolina, was read.

HOUSE—The bill to revive navigation and commerce was taken up and after a discussion, a substitute, agreed on by the Committee, was offered by the Chairman.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was reported back without amendment. Amendments were offered to protect the rights and interests of actual settlers and to exclude the conclusion of a guarantee of bonds of the company by the United States. After a general discussion, the main question was ordered. Yeas 107, nays 66. Several amendments were voted on and rejected. Without disposing of all the amendments the House adjourned.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25.

Both parties held meetings this evening. The Conservative gathering being addressed by white and colored speakers.

Bar rooms have been closed and the Mayor has taken steps to insure a peaceful election to-morrow. The feeling between the two parties to the election is quite bitter.

Methodist Conference.

MEMPHIS TENN., May 25.

The Conference has adopted the report of the Committee on the Episcopalic reference to the veto power of Bishops

NEW YORK, May 26—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money, 4@5 ₩ cent. Sterling Exchange—long, 109¾; short, 110⅞. Gold, 114¼. Bonds 11⅛. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 61; new, 56¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 69½; new, 68. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 76¾, new 73 Levee sixes 75½. Eights, 92. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 101; fives, 77. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 89; sevens, 95½. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 48½; new, 25½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 92; new 82½.

Flour steady. Wheat 1 cent better. Corn steady. Mess Pork steady at $29 75@$30. Lard quiet at 16 cents. Cotton dull—sales of 800 bales at 22¾ cents; Orleans, 23¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine drooping at 39 cents. Rosin firm at $2 15 for strained. Freights quiet.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—In another column we publish a full account of the proceedings yesterday, the first day of the session of the Stats Medical Society, now in Annual Session in this city. It is estimated that there are some seventy-five physicians in the city, although they have not all, as yet, entered the Meeting.

The members yesterday worked hard and faithfully as, they propose doing to-day, hoping to get through with their labors this evening. To-morrow they are to make an excursion down the river, as the guests of the County Medical Association, and we have no doubt but that the day will be spent pleasantly. We hope, when these gentlemen leave us, that they will carry away with them many pleasant recollections of our city.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	33 @ 34	LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,		From store	0 00 @ 1 40
2nd hand	2 25 @ 2 75	MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,	
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Cuba, hhds	38 @ 42
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,		do bbls	43 @ 45
Tallow	18 @ 20	Sugar house	30 @ 33
Adamantine	18 @ 20	do bbls	30 @ 35
Sperm	50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls	55 @ 1 00
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,		NAVAL STORES,	
Java	30 @ 35	Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs	
Laguayra	23 @ 26	Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 35
Rio	19 @ 24	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 60
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 60
COTTON, ₩ lb.,		Tar, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 25
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @ 21	Tar, in ordi'y	1 40 @ 1 50
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 21	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 25
COTTON BAGGING,		Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
Gunny, ₩ yd	25 @ 28	do No. 1	3 50 @ 3 50
Dundee	00 @ 33	do No. 2	1 65 @ 1 75
Flax	28 @ 30	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 55
Double Ane'r	27 @ 32	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₩ lb	7 @ 10	₩ gal	00 @ 34½
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₩ lb.,	
₩ bushel	1 45 @ 1 50	Cut	5 25 @ 5 50
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₩ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₩ yard	12 @ 16	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ₩ 5 lb	2 00 @ 2 15	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	40 @ 42½
₩ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	1 50 @ 2 00
FISH, ₩ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	1 30 @ 1 50
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Irish, ₩ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
No. 2	00 00 @00 00	PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,	
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets	7 00 @10 00	Hams	19 @ 20
Herring,		Middlings	18 @ 18½
East	8 00 @ 9 00	Shoulders	17 @ 17½
N.C.roe	9 00 @12 50	Hog round	18 @ 18½
do cut	8 00 @10 00	Western Bacon.	
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Hams	17 @ 20
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	18 @ 18½
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	15 @ 15½
Family	6 00 @10 00	Lard, N. C	17 @ 18
Superfine	5 50 @ 6 00	do North'n	15 @ 18½
Fine	5 50 @ 5 75	Butter, N. C	25 @ 30
Ex. Super	6 00 @ 6 25	do North'n	35 @ 42
NORTH CAROLINA,		Cheese	16 @ 20
Family	8 00 @ 8 50	PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.	
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25	City Mess	00 60 @33 00
GLUE, ₩ lb	16 @ 20	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 00	Prime,	00 00 @00 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Rump	28 00 @30 00
Per ton	85 00 @00 00	SALT, Alum, per	
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,		bag 2 bush	1 50 @2 00
Corn	1 35 @ 1 45	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Oats	80 @ 85	cargo	0 00 @ 1 50
Peas, Cow	1 75 @ 2 00	from store	0 00 @ 1 60
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00	American	1 50 @ 1 55
Carolina,	6½@ 8	SUGAR, ₩ lb.,	
HIDES, ₩ lb.,		Cuba	12 @ 13
Green	5 @ 7	Porto Rico	12 @ 13
Dry	14 @ 15	C	12½@ 13
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,		B	13½@ 14
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50	A	14 @ 14½
Northern	1 20 @ 1 40	Crushed	15 @ 15½
IRON, ₩ lb.,		SOAP, ₩ lb.	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Northern,	6½@ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family	10½@ 11
sheer	9 @ 10	Family	10 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12	Chemical	0 @ 8
Hoop,		Pale	8 @ 9
₩ ton	120 00@125 00	SHINGLES, ₩ M.,	
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)		Contract	3 00 @ 5 50
Whiskey	1 35 @ 2 25	Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00	STAVES, ₩ M.,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	TIMBER, ₩ M.,	
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00	Shipping	10 00 @11 00
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50	Mill, prme	7 50 @ 8 00
LUMBER, (River,		Mill Fair	6 00 @ 7 00
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill, inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	ord	3 00 @ 5 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

TURPENTINE—For this article the market ruled without change during the early part of the week, but since Monday there has been more firmness manifest, and prices show an advance of 10 cents on all qualities, closing at $3 35 for virgin, $2 60 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs. There is a fair demand at present, and parcels are readily taken when offered at above figures. Arrivals are exceedingly light, owing to the low stage of the water courses, and for the week are only 462 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	83	$3 25	$2 50	$1 50
Saturday	85	3 25	2 50	1 50
Monday	102.3	25@3 30	$2 50@2 55	$1 50@1 55
Tuesday	80	3 30	2 55	1 55
Wednesday	162.3	$3 30@3 35	2 55@2 60	$1 55@1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market generally has ruled quiet but steady, and up to Monday 35 cents was readily obtained. The market, however, has since been somewhat unsettled, and the sales made at 35 cents have been principally for parcels on shipboard. To-day (Thursday) buyers are not disposed to operate freely, and sales have taken place at 34½ cents, but factors are generally holding at 35 cents. Arrivals for the week have been somewhat better, though the stock remaining in first hands is still small. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	200	casks at 35	cents	₩ gallon.
Do	35	" " 35*	"	"
Saturday	220	" " 35	"	"
Monday	107	" " 35	"	"
Tuesday	340	" " 35†	"	"
Do	16	" " 34½	"	"
Wednesday	300	" " 35†	"	"
Do	27	" " 35*	"	"
Thursday	150	" " 35½	"	"

*N. Y. casks. †Free on board.

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review we have no important change to report in the market for this article. All grades have been in fair request, and, with the exception of a slight advance in strained, prices are about the same as last quoted. Receipts of all descriptions have been light, and only a small stock remains unsold in receivers' hands. The transactions have been somewhat restricted for want of stock, and for the week are as follows: Friday, 240 bbls at $1 50 for strained, $2 for opaque, $3 for No. 1; $4 50@$5 for Pale, and $6 for window glass; Saturday, 334 bbls at $1 95 for low No 1, $2 50 for opaque, $3 for No 1, $4 12½, $4 25, $4 50@$4 62½ for Pale, and $6 for window glass; Monday, 900 bbls at $1 50 for strained, $2 90, $3, $3 25, $3 50@$3 75 for No 1, $4, $4 25, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 1,005 bbls at $1 50 for strained, $1 70 for No 2, $2 for low No 1, $3, $3 80@$3 50 for No 1, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 725 bbls at $1 55 for strained, $1 75 for No 2, $2 for low No 1, $3 75 for extra No 1, $4, $4 12½, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale, and $5@$5 25 for extra Pale—all ₩ bbl 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been brought in slowly during the week just closed, and the market has generally ruled quiet at quotations given in our last. Receipts are only 318 bbls, which sold at $1 25 ₩ bbl.

BARRELS—In the market for empty spirit barrels we have nothing new to report. The supply in dealers' hands is fully fair, and no demand worthy of mention, only small orders being filled at about the following range of figures: Second hand country, $2 15@2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@2 65 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Is in better enquiry, and sells at 33@34 cents ₩ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in brisk demand, and none of consequence coming to market. The stock in butchers' hands is very light, and barely sufficient for immediate use. We quote grass fatted on the hoof at prices ranging from 8 to 12 cents ₩ lb. for net meat, according to quality. SHEEP are coming in slowly, and find sale at $2@$3 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate supply, and sales are being made from the granaries at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

COTTON.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has generally ruled steady, and former prices have been fully sustained. There has existed a moderate enquiry from speculators, but owing to the absence of receipts and want of stock, very few transactions have taken place—closing at a basis of 21 cents for low middling. We quote only small sales for the week at 18, 19, 20@21 cents ₩ lb.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are selling from store at prices ranging from 6½ to 7½ cents ₩ lb., as in quality.

EGGS.—Market pretty well supplied, and sales are being made at 18@20 cents ₩ dozen, according to quality.

FERTILIZERS—Continue to be in very good stock, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, $85@$90; Pacific do. $00@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Ceralizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $50; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Is without material alteration since last report. Receipts of Northern and Western brands are light, and only a small supply remains in dealers' hands, though it is fully ample to meet the wants of the trade. We refer to table for store prices, in quantities to suit.

FISH—Are in moderate supply, and but a limited business doing from store at figures given in table.

GRAIN.—The CORN market continues to rule quite firm, and we have no alteration to report in former figures. Receipts are only about 5,000 bushels to order, which have gone into store. The cargo reported in our last as being unsold (2,000 bushels), was taken from vessel at $1 37½ ₩ bushel. This figure, however, appears to be rather above the market at present, and we quote as closing at $1 35. The stock in dealers' hands is small, but sufficient to meet the demand now existing, and we quote as selling from store at $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel, bags included.——OATS.—Stock light, and we quote merely a retail demand, which is being supplied from store at 80@85 cents ₩ bushel.——PEAS.—Receipts for some time have been meagre, and there is little or no stock here. An active enquiry exists, and parcels would find quick sale. On Friday last sales were made from vessel of 200 bushels, at $1 90 for black and $2 10 for clay, including bags. Cow would bring $1 80@$2.——RICE—Clean is in moderate stock, and sells by the cask at 7@7½ cents ₩ lb for Carolina.

HAY—The market is only moderately supplied with both Northern and Eastern, and a good demand exists. Receipts are only 200 bales Northern, which sold from wharf at $1 22½ ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Supply fully fair, and only a retail business doing from store at $1 40 ₩ cask.

LUMBER—There is a full stock of nearly all descriptions on market, and we note a fair business doing from the mills at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₩ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Is in good stock, and demand principally for retail lots. Sales

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

Death of Hon. John H. Bryan.

From the Raleigh *Sentinel* we learn that Hon. John H. Bryan, one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons, died at his residence in that city, on Thusrday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan was born in Newbern, in 1799, and, consequently, was in the 72d year of his age. He was a graduate of Chapel Hill, was a lawyer by profession, and had represented his county in the State Legislature and the State in the United States Congress. After serving two terms in the latter he voluntarily relinquished public life and retired to the practice of his profession, to which he seems to have been ardently devoted. He was married in early life to a daughter of Wm. Shephard, and is survived by eleven of thirteen children.

Look Sharp.

Among the corporators of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill just introduced into Congress, we notice the name of "John W. Forney, of North Carolina." We knew that Forney had purchased some land in Western North Carolina but did not know he claimed to be a citizen of the State. Radical aspirants for the Senatorial seat as successor to General Abbott had better have a care. This constructive citizenship of the "Dead Duck" means business. Forney has figured too long as a lobbyist at Harrisburg and Washington to be a competitor to be despised. Look sharp, Governor.

Removing the Capital.

A call has been published for a national convention to assemble in Cincinnati in October next, "to consider the question of the removal of the capital, and to take such action thereon as shall be deemed wise and proper." The call is signed by the Executive Committee of the National Convention which assembled at St. Louis in the month of October last, and is expressed in terms that suggest a pleasing confidence in the ultimate success of the movement. The convention, according to the plan proposed, will consist of rather more than a thousand members, which is not assuring for the harmony of its proceedings, for if in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, large deliberative bodies are apt to be divided. This is the more to be apprehended in the case of the Capital Convention, inasmuch as there are perhaps one hundred geographical centres of the United States in rivalry for the new site. The determination of the exact central spot will prove as perplexing a problem as the quadrature of a circle, and probably take up as long a time.

New Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the Committee on Pacific Railroads unanimously reported in favor of Mr. Kellogg's bill, with amendments, for a new Pacific Railroad. The eastern terminus of this road is to be at or near Marshall, Texas, thence to El Paso, along the line of the 32d parallel, and from thence to San Diego, California. It is to be called the Texas Pacific Railroad; is to have a capital stock of one million shares, of one hundred dollars each, and the incorporators are required to choose directors within three months after twenty thousand shares shall have been subscribed. Connections are authorized with the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, the North Louisiana and Texas, roads, and the Southern Pacific road is authorized to connect at a point on the Rio Colorado river in South Eastern California.

The corporators under the Southern Pacific Railroad bill are: James L. Alcorn, Mississippi; James H. Starr, Texas; O. C. French, Mississippi; Silas N. Martin, North Carolina; John M. Corse, Louisiana; George E. Wentworth; Florida, Powell Clayton, Arkansas; John Ray, Louisiana; J. J. Hinds, Alabama; James L. Hodges, Florida; E. C. Barney, John D. Caldwell, South Carolina; Phillip H. Morgan, Louisiana; Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania; A. C. Babcock, Illinois; A. C. Osborn, Florida; Isaac H. Sturgeon, Missouri; Thomas Olcott, South Carolina; J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania; Alva Sage, South Carolina; John A. Whytcock, Pennsylvania; F. S. Davis, Kentucky; C. C. Pool, North Carolina; G. R. Weeks, Texas; Joseph H. Oglesby, Louisiana; Isaac E. Gates, North Carolina. Delos W. Edmunds, Michican; M. L. Southworth, Louisiana; J. C. Rimsey, Mississippi; Nathan Patton, Alabama; Webster Flanagan, Texas; William P. Clark, Texas; W. H. Bolton, Alabama; C. W. Pierce, Mississippi; L. M. Flournoy, Alabama; John Lockwood, Louisiana; James W. Bosler, Mississippi; Leonard T. Smith, Mississippi; A. P. R. Safford, Arizona; D. N. Stanton, Alabama; John F. Snow, New York; N. H. Decker, New York; Elisha Dyern, New York; Rufus Hatch, New York; Jedediah H. Lathrop, Michigan; Charles Jackson, Rhode Island; John F. Sprague, Rhode Island; Frederick Smith, Alabama; M. W. Benjamin, George Mauray, Pennsylvania; John W. Forney, North Carolina; Joseph R. West, Louisiana; William Shaffer, New York; Samuel Sloan, Mississippi; Eter B. Ward, Michigan; Charles C. Snowbridge, B. F. Allen, Hiram Price, Alabama; S. P. Lhommedieu, Rush R. Stone, William T. Walters, Josiah Bacon, Townsend Blanchard, South Carolina; James M. Leddel, R. C. Gilbert, Florida; A. C. Lippett, J. C. Stanton, Massachusetts; Samuel Tate, Mississippi; Charles A. Weed, Louisiana.

Littlefield in Florida.

It would seem that the immaculate Littlefild is able to hold his own in Florida. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tallahassee Railroad, on last Monday, Littlefield's name led the list of the elected Directors, and he was, of course, afterwards chosen President. In reply to an intimation for "a few appropriate remarks," the new President said that he would "defer any remarks until the close of his year's administration; when the iron horse, coursing far beyond the Chattahoochee river, would speak for him in terms which no one would misunderstand."

We presume that the same "Shoo' fly, don't bother me," will be the text of his remarks, as was the case before the investigation committee at Raleigh. Poor North Carolina! poor Florida!

The New Mode of Voting.

The system of free or cumulative voting has been submitted to the people by the Illinois Convention in such a manner that, if adopted, the members of the Lower House of the Legislature will hereafter be elected upon this plan. Each Legislative District will elect one Senator and three Representatives. Under the system now submitted, voters are permitted, in voting for the Representatives, to cast one vote each for the three, one and a half votes each for two, or three votes for one. It is assumed that the two political parties will, under this provision, each nominate only the number of candidates its votes will enable it to elect, leaving the opposing party to nominate the number of candidates its votes will elect. Thus, if a district has 9,000 votes, of which 2,300 are Democratic and 6,700 are Republican, in electing three members, the 2,300 votes, if concentrated upon one man, are sure to elect him, because the 6,700 votes divided among three candidates will give them only 2,233 votes each. To elect one minority candidate among three, therefore, it is only necessary that the minority party shall have barely more than a fourth of the total vote. If, however, the minority party is grasping, and attempts to elect two candidates out of three, it is liable to lose its Representatives altogether. For instance, if the Republicans have 5,500 votes, and the Democrats 3,500 out of the 9,000, the Republican vote, divided among three candidates, will give them 1,833 votes each, while the Democratic vote, divided between two, will give them only 1,750 each, and Republicans exclusively will be elected. At the same time, it is as dangerous for the majority party to grasp more than they are entitled to as for the minority. If, for instance, out of a total vote of 9,000, the Democrats have 4,350, and the Republicans 3,650, if the Democrats should attempt to elect three candidates, their votes, divided among three, would give them only 1,783 each, while the Republican vote, divided between two, would give them 1,825 each, and thus the Republicans, though in a minority of the popular vote, would get two out of the three members.

Radical Dissensions.

The quarrels among the Radical leaders in Washington City, which has been slumbering for several years with only an occasional eruption, that were quickly suppressed, has at last broken out with terrible force, threatening the disruption of the party. There is no further attempt to conceal their fundamental differences of opinion, and open and violent opposition within the party to the profligate administration of President GRANT can no longer be suppressed.

The debates upon the pending bill to carry into effect the Fifteenth Amendment in the Senate, and the Naval Appropriation bill in the House, develop the most wonderful and violent conflict of views between the leaders of the Republican party which are entirely irreconcilable, and must be utterly subversive of the integrity of the present dominant organization.

The telegraphic summary of the great speech of Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, does little justice to an effort which reflects honor and credit upon the head and heart of the speaker, but is sufficient to show how much he differs from such exponents of the party as SUMNER, DRAKE and MORTON, upon questions of vital importance.

Akin to these Radical troubles in the Senate we have very violent attacks upon the extravagance and corruptions of the party from leading Republicans of the House. We quote from the wide awake correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*:

> Some facts were stated yesterday and to-day in the House deserving of public attention, especially that of tax-payers, and *more especially* that of bondholders. I quote from the remarks of Republicans alone, and confine myself to extravagance in the Navy Department, although members heretofore counted as trustworthy Republicans did not scruple to charge corruption and waste to every Department of the Government. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, therefore, posted on all such matters, said that "the United States navy, which consisted of only 8,500 men, cost $28,205,671; while the estimate of the British navy last year, which consisted of 63,000 men, was only $49,000,000. Every vessel in the United States navy cost an average annually of $138,944 and in the British navy $69,000. Every ton in the tonnage of the United States navy cost $151 10 per annum, and in the British navy $72 60. To keep the American navy afloat—to keep it in repair—cost $600 a man, while the British navy cost but $60 a man to keep it up to the standard. The United States Navy Department had estimated for $6,975,000 for repairs, while the estimate of the British navy for the year ending March 31, 1870, for new machinery and repairs, was but $3,000,749." And following up the same line of remarks, Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, said that "there were in the United States navy 1,409 officers and but 8,500 men—one officer to every six men, and a fraction over. The pay of the navy was a little over $7,000,000, and of that over $5,000,000 was paid to the officers. There were on the active list of the navy 759 officers at sea, and on shore 650. Why should this swarm of officers be kept without any necessity for them?" And further, that "there were now in the Treasury Department sixteen hundred employes more than were authorized by law, and six hundred more than were employed last year." Such is this "economical" and "honest" administration!

These things are not without their effect. Senator FERRY has been formally "read out of the party," and with TRUMBULL, CARPENTER, EDMUNDS and other recusant Senators, is under the ban of proscription. The Washington *Chronicle* is very sore and very severe. In its columns the loyal ukase is proclaimed and the party decrees recorded. Senator FERRY's speech is denounced as "a remarkable harangue," and he is charged with "defending rebels" and attacking "his *former* political friends with all the bitterness characteristic of a *recent proselyte*." It continues: "Democratic Senators were delighted with the speech and many of them drew near as eager listeners. One grew so enthusiastic as to say the speech ought to be distributed in every hamlet and read throughout the civilized world."

In commenting upon these scenes the correspondent of the *Gazette* says that "we are upon the eve of stirring events in the way of 'lover's quarrels.' I firmly believe that these people cannot hold together much longer. There is *so much* to tell—and men are getting afraid of being superceded! When all *is* told, how the people will stand aghast."

Meeting of Executive Committee.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative party is hereby called, to be held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next; a full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the Committee. Among other things, the nomination of a candidate for the office of Attorney General.

The Committee is composed of the Central Executive Committee and the Committees appointed by the signers of the Legislative Address for the several Congressional districts in the State.

THOS. J RAGG, Chairman.

The following are the Committees appointed for the Congressional Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Chas. Latham, D. M. Carter and M. W. Ransom.

SECOND DISTRICT.

W. G. Morisey, Thos. S. Kenan, John Hughes.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. A. Englehard, A. A. McKoy, T. C Fuller.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. S. Amis, E. H. Plummer, R. W. York.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

A. M. Scales, J. L. Morehead, Jr., M. S. Robbins.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John E. Brown, R. F. Armfield, David Schenck.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A. C. Avery, W. M. Cocke, James R. Love.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian organization, reunited, which commenced its sessions in Philadelphia on Thursday, after thirty-two years of separation, embraces between five and six hundred delegates, and is the largest ever convened in the United States. Three important Presbyterian bodies in the British Islands have sent men of high reputation as corresponding delegates. The Free Church of Scotland sends Rev. William Arnot and Professor Blaikie, of Edinburg, both well known on this side of the Atlantic as authors. The United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain sends Revs. Dr. Edmund, of London, and Dr. MacLeod, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool. The Irish Presbyterian Church sends Rev. Professor Watts, of Assembly's College, in Belfast, and Thomas Sinclair, Esq., a leading citizen of the same place. The Rev. James W. Priest, a colored minister, comes as the representative of Presbyterianism in Liberia. He is a native of this country, who went to Liberia in 1836, and has been a man of distinction in his adopted land, having twice served as vice-president of the republic. The growth of cordial feelings between the Presbyterian churches of the old and new world within the last five years has been very marked and rapid, and in more than one quarter proposals are heard for the organization of a Pan-Presbyterian Assembly, to represent and unite all the churches who adhere to the faith and policy John Calvin established three hundred years ago in Geneva.

North Carolina "Loyalists."

Several leading politicians of this State have identified themselves with the Radicals, some of whom followed the fortunes of the Confederate flag with credit and honor even to Appomattox Court House and Greensboro'. It is wonderful with what unanimity they have become candidates for office and with what adaptability they have "accepted the situation," including the very lucrative salaries of their respective offices. And when we consider they have made all these terrible sacrifices for the sake of the "dear Union," how the hearts of their fellow-citizens, even though a little disloyal should warm towards them. Upon our word we actually know of North Carolinians who have permitted their convenient and controllable hearts to beat with merchantable loyalty even as low as one dollar a throb. Just think of it! Those who value such throbs as highly as they do drops of their life's blood are not probably prepared to fully estimate the terrible cost at which North Carolinians have been transformed into ranting and dishonest Radical politicians. Why, we have actually heard a North Carolinian of gentle blood and a leading Radical office-holder, who must regard "honor as a mere scutcheon," in a grave discussion in a parliamentary body, making political capital by trading the blood and honorable death of a noble son for claptrap and falsehood to win the momentary applause of epauletted soldiery, the sickly smiles of obsequious apostates and to "split the ears of the groundlings."

Holden's loyalty was nurtured by President JOHNSON in the then newly-patented hot-house called Provisional Governorship, and it was sufficiently hardy to undergo safe transplanting under the direction of Congressional reconstruction. It has now become a full grown shrub.

Tod Caldwell, Colonel Harris and other North Carolina officials of the Executive department embraced Radicalism and their offices simultaneously.

Chief Justice Pearson found out he was a "patriot" about the time he thought North Carolina needed the continuance of his services as Chief Justice; and Justice Reade went into that party in his erratic wanderings, "going home." It is supposed by those who know the motives of his calculating disposition that there was more method than accident in his steps. Justice Rodman's conversion to Radicalism and to political and judicial positions succeeded hard upon each other. He followed the "Lost Cause" with a sorrowing heart to its honored grave, and then with indecent haste hurried to the false embraces of its murderers.

> "The funeral-bak'd meats
> Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Justice Settle has always been a political camp-follower. He follows no flag except as a spy or a plunderer. He could be convinced that Radicalism is wrong by the same means used to toll him into that party. Justice Dick tried hard to get a position and failed until apostacy was more honored than ability.

We never heard of the Radical tendencies of Judges Pool, Jones, Watts, Russell, Henry, Cloud, Logan, Thomas and Cannon, or their legal attainments either, until their nomination and election to office.

John Pool embraced the tenets of the party and the Senatorship with the same regard to honor and decency with which he took the oath to support the Confederate Government—for the purpose of embarrassing it. Colonel Dockery hid his Confederate uniform and became a "good Union man" when he found that it paid better than mourning over the loss of his slaves. Lash's politics, like every act of his life, smells of the shop. He made a shrewd calculation what *per cent.* it would return and made the investment.

Swepson's, Sloan's and A. J. Jones' tracks to the Radical camp are easily traceable. Their crimes have left some impression upon the minds of the people, but more upon the Treasury of the State.

Judge Cantwell sought for an office so quickly after experiencing a "change of heart" that ignorance of the orthodoxy of his politics caused his defeat. He has hid the stars of an honorably won and honorably sustained rank, and obscured the reputation of an intelligent lawyer in the filth and littleness of a police court, and devotes his time and talents to the protection of the wounded dignity of colored Aldermen.

W. A. Moore, J. W. Holden and W. D. Jones expended their ire against "the flag" at Roanoke Island, and will spend the rest of their days in humble but profitable atonement for their harmless treason.

Mr. S. F. Phillips announces his Republicanism and his acceptance of a nomination in the same breath—"Thrift, thrift, Horatio."

Calvin Cowles, Phil. Hawkins, Parson Sinclair, and the other lesser lights, have each their "mess of pottage" as a receipt in full for their "birth rights."

Is there one North Carolinian who has gone into the Radical party and has kept free of the "flesh pots" sufficiently long to have the appearance of honesty? Has one assumed such a virtue? Even "rotating Dick" Badger had traded the ragged remnants of his political principles for a valuable consideration before his formal announcement in the Radical Convention, and Governor Holden, with all his shrewdness, never made a poorer bargain.

We wish some one of the North Carolinians who have falsely and cowardly deserted their fellows had kept up an appearance of unselfishness and real conviction. We wish one at least had saluted his colors in their surrender. Their children and their children's children would have blessed them even for that pitiful benison.

Class of 1854.

A very interesting letter from a member of the Class which graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1854, giving the personal history of the members thereof, will be found in this issue. To the surviving members and to those who were their college-mates this letter will recall pleasant companions of boyhood, and the exemplary lives and noble deaths of many will serve to strengthen the bonds of those who survive.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.—A volunteer reporter, who belongs to the left wing of the right flank of the Radico-Republican party has furnished us with the following bits of political gossip. In view of the early sitting of the County Convention,—which is to take place June 1st,—the items may be found of some interest to our readers:

Galloway, it is said, is to be urged by his friends for Chairman of the Convention. He is to be opposed by G. W. Price, Jr, who is to be brought forward by the friends of Birney. These latter had centered upon L. E. Rice, but finding that his popularity is on the wane, Price will be put forward in his place. As Galloway is a Schenck man, the result of the contest for the Sheriffalty nomination will be pretty well indexed in the choice of a Chairman for the Convention.

Geo. Z. French, having higher game in view, will not again be a candidate for the Legislature. Some white man will be nominated in his place, but who, has not yet been fully determined upon. The other two members are to be from the colored ranks, and the contest is to be between Mabson, Price and McLaurin.

Galloway will most probably be without opposition for a re-election to the Senate.

The Congressional question seems to be about equally divided between Dockery and Jones. The latter has gained wonderfully in the city during the last month, and may to-day be considered as equally strong here with Dockery. He (Jones) has a very emphatic way of electioneering, declaring that, if elected, he will turn all of the Dockeryites out of office and install his own friends therein. In this, Andrew handles a powerful lever, as he well knows that the lust of office is the back-bone of the Radical power.

Alfred Howe and E. M. Shoemaker now appear to be the most prominent candidates for the office of County Register. It is very probable that one of them will receive the nomination.

As to County Commissioners the general feeling seems to be that three white, and two colored, men will be nominated, the probable nominees being Solomon Reeves, George Hooper, and Eastwood Turlington, white, and James A. Lowry and Daniel M. Smith, colored.

For County Treasurer, an office, it appears, not very eagerly desired by any, George Hooper and Hezekiah Reed are prominently mentioned.

For the Journal.

The Class of 1854, University of North Carolina.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have before me the roll of my class, the class that graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1854. In compliance with a suggestion that a few lines giving such information as I may possess in regard to those who then came upon the arena of life will not be entirely devoid of interest I send you this paper.

We were sixty in number at our graduation, and our ranks remained unbroken for several years. The first name borne from the roll of the living, was that of John Neal, of Franklin county. The next was that of Josesph Hill Wright, of Wilmington. Then came the war, and with it the carnival of death.

John B. Andrews died in 1862 of wounds received in battle before Richmond. I served in the same regiment with him in the early part of the war. In his conduct as an officer there was manifest that same strong sense of duty that characterized him as a student. He was faithful and true in whatever station in life it pleased God to place him.

Richard Bradford was killed at the battle of Santa Rosa Island in 1861. The county of Bradford was named in commemoration of her first martyr by the State of Florida. Honest men then bore sway.

William H. Bunn was killed in battle before Petersburg in 1864.

John S. Chambers was killed at the battle of Oak Hill, Missouri.

Delano W. Husted, my schoolmate from earliest boyhood and whose pleasant smile and happy disposition are so well remembered, was killed in battle before Richmond in 1862. He was the only child of his parents.

Leonidas J. Merritt was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill.

James C. Moore was killed in battle near Somerville, Tennessee.

Theophilus Perry, the best speaker of his age to whom I ever listened, was killed in partizan service in Texas.

Rufus Scott died after the surrender.

Bryan Whitfield died in service in Virginia very early in the war.

James Allan Wright, the youngest member of the class, fell in battle before Richmond in 1862. When I think of him, so full of promise, so surely destined to a life of usefulness to his country and of honor to himself, of him whom I loved so well, cut off just at his entrance upon the full maturity of manhood, I am carried back to the time when the future lay bright before us, when neither defeat nor disappointment nor sorrow had come to us and I forget to feel that the people who killed him are no longer enemies.

William L. Alexander, the last victim, after suffering from his wounds for long weary years, died on 29th January, 1870. Of him triumphant witness is borne back from a far land to his stricken Alma Mater. A heathen poet once of himself exultingly declared "*Exegi monumentum ære perennius * * * Non omnis moriar.*" A Christian Apostle also of himself once exultingly declared, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." When her surviving children shall gather around their Alma Mater, as one day they will, to enter up the records of those who have gone before, let them equally with the Christian and with more reason than the heathen exult in placing this glorious, this triumphant witness against the name of William Alexander. "He died true to his country and at peace with his God." Leaving neither wife nor child in battle with the world, himself released from wounds and suffering, he has gone to the rest prepared for those who have kept the faith to their country and to their God.—Death has here no sting, the grave claims no victory.

John P. Cobb lost a leg. Hayne E. Davis lost an arm. Joseph A. Engelhard was wounded. John M. Galloway was severely wounded. Ivey F. Lewis was wounded. John C. McKethan lost a leg. Oscar R. Rand was long in prison. William L. Saunders was severely wounded. William H. Thomson was severely wounded. Edward Bradford, Jr., Samuel S. Jackson, Jr., William S. Long, Rufus Scott, John D. Shaw, Robert M. Sloan, Jr., Enoch J. Vann, Wm. Robards Wetmore, and it is believed William Thompson were not in service. Wetmore is now and was then an Episcopal priest in charge of a parish. Vann was Speaker of the Senate in Florida. I have no information of any sort about Joseph M. Beil, James A. Montgomery and John M. Morrison.

William L. Scott is the only member of the class known to affilliate in politics with the Radical or Republican party. The following is the roll of the class, with their rank and regiment, so far as is known at this present writing:

William L Alexander, Captain of Cavalry
Julius F Allison, Captain 31st Reg N C Troops
John B Andrews, Captain 4th Reg N C T
William Badham, Jr, Captain Light Artilery N C T
Richard H Battle, Jr, Lt 43d Reg N C T
Joseph M Beil,——
Edward Bradford, Jr, Not in service
Richard Bradford, Captain 1st Reg Florida Volunteers.
Daniel I Brooks, Private —Reg N C T
John H M Bullock, Adgt 2d Ark Regt
W H Bunn, Private 3d Reg N C Cavalry
John S Chambers, Price's Army
John P Cobb, Lt Col 2d Reg N C T
Needham B Cobb, Chaplain N C T
Hayne E Davis, Capt A A G Johnson's Brigade
Thomas C Dennis, Private S C Reg
Joseph A Engelhard, Major A A G Wilcox's Division
E Livingston Faison, Capt 10th Reg N C T
John M Galloway, Major 5th N C Cavalry
Albert K Graham, — Forest's Cavalry
John W Graves, Capt Ordinance Department
John G B Grimes, Capt A Q M 4th Reg N C T
John H Hill, Lt 40th Reg (Art) N C T
Delano W Husted, Lt Alabama Artilery
Samuel S Jackson, Jr, Not in service
James W Jacobs, — Reg N C T
Robert B Johnson, Capt 60th Reg N C T
Joseph P Jones, Col Art Bragg's Staff
William L Ledbetter, Assistant Surgeon
Ivey F Lewis, Lt Col Hampton's Cavalry
William S Long, Not in service
John C McKethan, — Western Army
Leonidas J Merritt, Lt 15th Reg N C T
James A Montgomery,———
James C Moore, Lt Col Miss Cavalry
John M Morrison,——
John Neal, Died before the war
William Charles Nicholls, Surgeon Medical Director Bragg's Army
Theophilus Perry, Texas Partisan Rangers
Charles W Phifer, Major of Cavalry P C S Army
Oscar R Rand, Major 26th Reg N C T
David G Robeson, Lt Heavy Artilery N C T
John K Ruffin, Surgeon 49th Reg N C T
John W Sanford, Surgeon C S Navy
Richard B Saunders, Capt A Q M 1st Bethel Regt
William L Saunders, Colonel 46th Reg N C T
Rufus Scott, Not in service
Willial L Scott, Colonel 21st Reg N C T
John D Shaw, not in service
Robert M Sloan, Jr, not in service
William Henry Spencer, Captain Partisan Rangers, N C T
William Thompson, not in service
William H Thomson, Captain 1st Regiment N C T.
Enoch J Vann, not in service
Joshua C Walker, Assistant Surgeon 3d Regiment N C T
Wm Robards Wetmore, not in service.
Bryan Whitfield, — Alabama Regiment
Theodore Whitfield, Chaplain
James A Wright, Captain 1st Regiment N C T
Joseph Hill Wright, died in service

John Bullock, it is stated in Pollard's History of the War, behaved with distinguished gallantry in one of the battles in the West.

Albert Kimbro Graham, who has been so long reported to have been killed during the war is, I am happy to say, still alive and doing well. He resides in Mississippi, not far from Memphis.

John W. Graves has since the war gone to live in California.

Robert B. Johnston lost an arm in a collision on a railroad shortly after the close of the war.

W. L. Ledbetter lives near Thomasville, Georgia.

Wm. Charles Nichols left a chair in the medical school at New Orleans to enter the army. He has since returned to it.

Joseph P. Jones and Charles W. Phifer were both shortly after their graduation appointed from civil life to the United States Army. At the beginning of the war they resigned their commissions, and took service under the Confederate flag. Jones was Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Regiment N. C. Troops, then Colonel of an Alabama regiment, and finally Colonel and Inspector General on Bragg's staff. Phifer was Major of Cavalry in our provisional army, and was temporarily in command of a brigade by assignment of Gen. Van Dorn, though it is understood never was commissioned as Brigadier General.

John W. Sandford was Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, resigned his commission there and became Surgeon in the Confederate Navy.

William Henry Spencer practiced law in Chicago, came home and commanded a partisan ranger company until the close of the war, when he returned to Chicago.

The class was sadly shorn of its strength during the war. Our comrades who laid their lives upon the altar of their country were our best men—were, with possibly an exception, "honor men." Alexander received the first honors. Bradford, though only a few months past eighteen years of age at his graduation, was especially distinguished for the ease with which he bore off the palm in mathematics, for while inferior in no study, in this he was indeed *facile princeps*. Leonidas Merritt, a man of more mature years, of great patience, of great industry, of known integrity, of indomitable will, directed by a well balanced, well trained mind, had before his entrance into the army, laid with mathematical precision a sure foundation for future distinction. Time only was needed to rear the superstructure. Among the living an equal number of members, in attainments or in promise, equal to those who have fallen, cannot be found. The courage and the patriotism of the class have been proudly illustrated, but alas at a terrible cost!

There are other members of the class who deserve mention in this paper although they did not graduate with us. Clinton M. Andrews, Lieut. Colonel 2d N. C. Cavalry, was killed in battle. David C. Clark, Captain 24th Regiment N. C. Troops, still lives. Thos. Newton Crumpler, Major 1st N. C. Cavalry, was killed in battle. Richard B. Henderson, Captain A. and I. General of Scales' Brigade, still lives. Nicholas M. Long, Captain A. Q. M. of Ransom's Brigade, died after the war. Theophilus W. Moore, Captain 23d Regiment N. C. Troops, was during the war, and is now, a clergyman of the Methodist Church. George Whitfield, Surgeon of Battle's Alabama Brigade, now lives in Florida.

I trust, Messrs. Editors, I may not have worried beyond measure the patience of your readers who have followed me thus far and if I have seemed to bring forward the war record of the class more prominently than accords with the fashion and taste of the present day, I trust it may be considered a pardonable thing in a man who, in his heart, still regards faithful service in the Confederate Army as more fruitful in honor than any office known to the government of the United States. S.

For the Journal.

"The Moral Situation."

The reaction of the war on the taste, habits, ambitions and morals of our people has proved damaging. The old order of things has been broken up. The leaders of other days have been left behind, if not forgotten. Classes are dissolved. Ideas and usages which had become familiar are thrown aside. New men, new customs, new notions are in the ascendant. The low have been lifted up. Beggars of yesterday are millionaires to-day, and set the fashion for whoever is foolish enough to follow their lead. To get money and to spend it in luxury, display and dissipation, are the ruling passions of the day. Such an intense and insane rush and struggle for wealth, such ruinous extravagance and expenditure, such a delirium for the fluttering fripperies of fashion this country has never witnessed before. And, alas! not only taste, refinement, purity and piety have suffered unspeakable detriment and diminution, but even honesty, the only firm basis of commercial prosperity, the only sure support of social order—the essential condition of individual and national well-being—has given way before the steady sapping and mining of immoral customs and the fatal strain of a false ambition. Speculation, the popular name for gambling on the street and at the boards, is trenching on the line of legitimate business and eating out the heart of honorable enterprise. Frauds and villainies, deserving the severest punishment, are perpetrated almost openly and confessed without shame. Scarcely an article of food but is nauseous with adulterations. Coffee is made of stale ship bread and oil nuts, which is thick with disease, and wine is a compound of drugs and damnation.

Our streets and public places are full of intemperance, and not only do young men and old fall before it by the hundred, but even boys and women wear its fire-blush on their cheeks, and reel and totter under its influence on the sidewalk. Gambling is a business carried on less publicly, but scarcely less extensively than many honorable avocations, and the gamblers include every class, from the boy of fifteen to the *roue* of sixty. Marriages are diminishing. Homes are breaking up. Amusements are vitiated with vulgarity. Echoes of profanity fill the air. The streets are ruined with pit-falls of vice, and crimes are so frequent that they have ceased to shock or even to startle us; indeed, we expect an account of a wholesale robbery, divorce case and murder as spice for our breakfast.

GLAUCUS.

For the Journal.

Edenton.

The Chowan and its tributaries, by which you approach this miniature city by the sea are as quiet, streams as ever flow along side of so much of wealth and civilization. If it were not for the product of their fisheries and the trade which results you might navigate their entire waters and imagine yours the only bark borne upon their bosoms. Now and then an ample farm unbreasts itself and exhibits its luxuriance of fruits and grass—its venerable "home" and decaying "God's acre" and then a long reach of quiet and unbroken shore. Just below the confluence of the Mehenin we come to the ancient town of Winton. In the long lapse of forty years since we first looked upon it, it seems to have changed its place from the North to the South side of the river, but here is the same old fish house and scow and a little below the landing lies the identical fishing smack swaying idly to the wind, but memory must be at fault for it seems one of the old towns that had its growth away back when statues of King George ornamented our Court Houses and squares. Now the stream widens, a bluff on alternate sides—here an old mansion has its landings and everywhere along the shore the everlasting fish traps. The distant points are mellowed by the haze of the early Spring and we lounge in the shade and dream of the scene when the fathers of this beautiful land came first to plant their offspring here; somehow we do not always see them in the gay colored gowns and ancient bonnets with staves of authority, and surrounded by their retainers kneeling on the virgin soil and thanking God. Tradition lets in the fact that this noted adventurer was a rope-maker, that one of the old towns that had its growth away back when statues of King George ornamented our Court Houses and squares. Now the stream widens, a bluff on alternate sides—here an old mansion has its landings and everywhere along the shore the everlasting fish traps. The distant points are mellowed by the haze of the early Spring and we lounge in the shade and dream of the scene when the fathers of this beautiful land came first to plant their offspring here; somehow we do not always see them in the gay colored gowns and ancient bonnets with staves of authority, and surrounded by their retainers kneeling on the virgin soil and thanking God. Tradition lets in the fact that this noted adventurer was a rope-maker, that one was a brick-layer and some only free-booters, but with wealth came education and refinement and the Sun has never shone upon a more cultivated social circle. As the sun declines we are at the mouth of the Chowan and enter Albemarle Sound; here is its "light," and away four miles across a bay of the Sound, embowered with elms, catelpas and yellow wood, lies the city we seek. Upon our right, eight or ten miles hence, we see the dark hull of the light boat at the mouth of the Roanoke, and as we go into the harbor we encircle a seine a mile in extent. In the distance upon the Sound shore are the capstans turned by mules drawing it slowly ashore with its heavy burden of herrings and shad.

We rarely see anything more charming than our approach to this quaint old town—as we glide along each old dwelling with its wealth of trees and lawn open upon us, and then the old provincial Court House (once a legislative hall) and its ancient green extending to the beach, skirted with elms, and farther back we see the spires of the churches and imagine long lines of straggling houses under the canopy of trees. At the pier we meet the heads of these houses, and clergy and laymen find a resting place among friends, and those who dispense the beautiful rites of hospitality for Christ's sake. All have homes, and some are palatial. At nighs we sit in the moonlight under the elms—the air is as balmy as June—as we look down the King's court yard and across the sheet of ever beautiful water in our front, our imagination is busy with peopling the scene with the generations that have loved here and successively passed away. This is the region first occupied by English emigration in America, and yet there is no place that has more visible facts to connect the past and present. These generations were not borns and "rude forefathers of the hamlet;" refined men and women stamped their virtues upon the age and God's ministers were here to baptize and watch the flock. They were buried with Christian burial and monuments arose to keep alive the influence of their good deeds.—All over the shores of these sounds and isles and inlets are the family repositories of distinguished dead. We have, so far, no one to perform for our own people that which Bishop Meade has done for Virginia. Below the town is the homestead of the late James O. Johnston. The grounds are park-like, and with a less heavy growth of wood would much resemble an English home. It has lately passed away from the family who have held it for near two centuries. Midway upon the unenclosed lawn as you approach the place is the large family cemetery. Within its rails are two venerable cedars, shadowing the dust of illustrious dead, and here are the tombs of three, probably four, of our State and Provincial Governors. A little farther down the sound reposes another, and in sight are the shores of Bertie, are the monuments of two of the most distinguished rulers of North Carolina; one of them, Gabriel Johnston, who first erected his palace upon the Cape Fear, afterwards, as tradition has it, became enamored of the charms of Mrs. Eden and abandoned his unfinished and beautiful improvements, silk houses and botanic garden (for he was a physician of eminent learning) and journeyed to the Albemarle, and erected his house in view of the seat of government.

This cemetery is full of the remains of worth, talent and gentle blood, and the simplicity of the epitaphs indicate an age long passed away. The late proprietor of this domain erected his sarcophagus years before his death.

Its ample and beautiful proportions are wrought out of an immense block of Italian marble and exhibits a striking contrast to the monument of his distinguished sires, and, also of Mrs. Jane Rice, who died in 1739, the widow of another of our Governors and whose virtues are enumerated with clerical skill and sum up a model of female characters.

The dwellings in Edenton are generally plain, but are well preserved, and do not seem to have suffered from neglect on the calamities of war. There are some highly improved places, and one of its residences is particularly charming and attractive. Its grounds are laid out and ornamented with skill and taste and have reached an age of mature beauty. The old palace of Governor Eden and the Court House, both are doing good service and have seen more than one hundred and fifty years. The former is a substantial wooden house, with its observatory and ancient finish, and may last another century. The substantial men of the North are making some purchases here, and follow them by occupation, and bear witness to its advantages over the Western field of emigration.

This is about the line of successful cotton culture, and a much larger variety of crops grow here than elsewnere in this State. Red and white clover are unusually luxuriant. Lime, marl, muck and refuse fish are abundant, and with the production of manures and average skill there is scarcely a limit to production. The fisheries are of more importance than other portions of the State are aware. Almost every night brings in a fleet of small vessels engaged in this trade. As they drop lazily down the sound, filling their sails with the morning breeze, they add to the scene much of its simple beauty. Transferred to canvass few would believe it a Carolina scene.

Years' ago Porte Crayon attempted a delineation of this coast, of these sounds and their fisheries. His sketches represent the picturesque in men and mules, but fail in the line of the beautiful. The present season has been propitious for the proprietors of the fisheries. Immense numbers are taken. The sum is too large to tell the incredulous. As an evidence of their value, one gentleman invested this year $70,000 in repairs and improvements. Steam power tows out the seine batteaux and turns the capstans that draw in the seine.

Across the bay is the signal light of the steamer, and we must leave this pleasant and beautiful land, with its natural roads and home-made pavements, and streets fringed with butter-cups and white clover; and with reverence we say good-by to the old church and its beautiful memorial window, its hallowed dead; and last to the new and hospitable friends, not soon forgotten.

H.